

Tropico
A Suburban City of
Beautiful Homes.

Devoted to the Interests of Tropico and
Adjacent Community

Only 18 Minutes
By Car to
Center of Los Angeles.

THE TROPICO SENTINEL

VOL. I.

TROPICO, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1911

No. 6

CITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Held Regular Meeting Thursday Evening, March 11. A Synopsis of Proceedings. First Case Before Recorder Shuey.

City Trustees.

A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico was held at their place of regular meeting, the room adjacent to the bank of Tropico, on the north, at the junction of Central Avenue and San Fernando Road, Thursday evening, March 30, 1911, at 7:30 o'clock.

Present: Bancroft, Hobbs, Richardson, Rittenhouse and Webster. President Rittenhouse in the chair.

Minutes of last regular meeting read, corrected and approved.

Four applications for City Engineer read, placed on file and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Application of Pacific Telegraph and Telephone Company for a permit to erect poles on Palmer avenue.

Permit granted; poles to be placed under supervision of Committee on Public Works, Trustee Webster Chairman.

Julius Moniot made application for a Pool Room license. Matter laid on the table pending the preparation and enactment of an ordinance regulating licenses.

Under the head of oral communications, the necessity of regulating the speed of automobiles within the City limits was pointed out by the City Recorder, and the City Attorney was requested to prepare an ordinance covering the matter.

Mr. Koffinger called the attention of the Board to the impassable condition of Reposa Court and to the necessity of bridge repair over the barranca there with the request that the Board of Trustees co-operate in having the necessary work done.

The report of the committee to procure furniture for City Hall received and committee continued.

Committee to confer with Board of Supervisors in regard to Road Fund reported progress and continued.

Committee on sale given further time with power to act and make purchase.

The committee to obtain lease of City Hall made its report and the City Attorney was requested to prepare a lease.

City Clerk reported readiness of Bulletin Boards for use.

Ordinances Nos. 1, 2, and 3, were read and adopted. (Ordinances are printed full elsewhere in this paper.)

The Board of Public Works was authorized to have the ditch on the north side of Park avenue filled, and the hump left by the Good Roads Commission on Tropico Avenue at the junction with Central cut off.

Board adjourned until Monday, at 7:00 p. m.

City Recorder.

The City of Tropico vs. Pete Penogies. Assault and Battery. Pete Gabagis complaining witness. Plea of guilty. Fine of \$10 and costs paid and defendant discharged.

ATTENTION OF MEN OF AFFAIRS IS BEING ATTRACTED

The Fawkes Aerial Trolley Car Is Visited By Capitalists and Engineers.

For the past week J. W. Fawkes of Burbank has been kept busy receiving visitors and explaining the details of his aerial trolley car, the details of which have been given in The Sentinel. That it is not only the merely idle, curious public that is eager to learn of this new invention is a noteworthy fact. Instead, engineers of note, successful business men, and capitalists have been investigating the new mode of transportation. Among those who were given trial rides and working demonstrations on the model in the last week were Claim Agent Bishop, of the Pacific Electric Company, the members of the Highway commission, superior judges McCormick and Willis, former supervisors Wilson and Patterson, former station consul Morris Orsatti, and wife, Mrs. Leonis, a capitalist of Vernon, Mr. Burt of the Burt Auto Company of Los Angeles, Sylvanus Free, a banker of Indiana, and many others, besides our own fellow townsman, M. M. Eshelman, in company with Jacob and Edward Shively of Glendale. It is interesting to note how quickly and strongly the practicability of this car appeals to men who are qualified by experience to judge of its merits. It is only necessary to once see the car put in motion, speeding along on the overhead rail propelled only by a whirling fan in the rear, to be convinced of its success when once it is launched in the world of traffic.

Use Jevne's bread and rolls for sale by the Tropico Mercantile Co.

PRESBYTERIANS ELECT OFFICERS.

The annual congregational meeting of the First Presbyterian Church of Tropico was held in the church Wednesday eve March 29.

Preceding the meeting the Ladies Aid Society served a fine supper to about 125 people.

Following the supper the meeting was called to order by Rev. Hatch. C. C. Rittenhouse was elected chairman and S. E. Brown, secretary.

Minutes of meetings held during the preceding year were read and approved. Annual reports of the different organizations were read and approved. Said reports showing all departments in good condition.

The former Board of Trustees, consisting of C. C. Rittenhouse, B. W. Richardson, Geo. Ballentyne, Edgar S. Ayres and S. E. Brown were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year.

Rev. Hatch was called to the chair to preside over the election of elders.

Mr. F. C. Richardson was unanimously elected as elder for the term of three years succeeding himself, the secretary being instructed to cast the ballot.

Motion prevailed that when this meeting adjourns it adjourns to reconvene April 9, 1911, at 12 m. at close of regular church services for official election of a pastor.

Adjourned to April 9, 1911, at 12 m. S. E. BROWN, Secy.

Ladies, Black Silk Hose 75c per pair at Williams' Dry Goods Store, Fourth and Glendale avenue.

Bishop Daniel Borubaker and wife, of Mt. Morris, Ill., were house guests of M. M. Eshelman last Sunday. The Bishop preached a very able sermon in the church of the Brethren Sunday morning.

Carney fits feet. 536 Fourth St., Glendale.

LOCAL NOTES AND BRIEFS

A full line of films and Kodak supplies at Miradero Pharmacy, Glendale.

Knox-a-Cold relieves colds and La Grippe in one day. 25c boxes at Miradero Pharmacy, Glendale.

Wanted—Girls at the factory of the Los Angeles Basket Company, Phone Sunset Glendale 140-R. Home, Glendale 431.

J. J. Burke, the building contractor, is about to begin on a residence in the Davenport Tract for C. D. Records.

A complete assortment of Waterman Fountain Pens, each one guaranteed, at Miradero Pharmacy, Glendale.

Mrs. J. D. Botts of Highland Park, well known in Tropico, attended the Presbyterian church social Wednesday evening and was the guest of Mrs. S. A. Ayres of Central avenue.

Sidney Dell, an attorney of large experience, has opened a land office in Filger Opera House, Glendale. He is an expert on real estate titles. Will take large cases, also office practice.

Phone your order for ice; Sunset 291; Home 523. H. S. Van Meter is now prepared to furnish ice in large or small quantities. He also does a general express business.

Clocks in need of repairing will be called for, delivered and guaranteed for on year. A full line of jewelry, silverplate, watches, clocks, etc., awaits your inspection. Charges are moderate. J. A. Grant, Tropico.

Beginning April 1, Miradero Pharmacy, Glendale, will have on hand, every Sunday, Christopher's Special Ice Bricks, 60 cents each, or will be packed and delivered at Los Angeles prices.

Chas. F. Story, of the Tropico Drug Store, has selected two lots in the Richardson Tract, on El Bonito street, as the site of his family residence, and will start on the building thereof in the near future.

Mr. Dan Stewart and Mr. Axel Nelson, engaged in business here a year or so ago, are now residing in San Pedro. Mr. Stewart is with the San Pedro Publishing Co., publishers of the Daily News, and Mr. Nelson is running a planer in the mill of the San Pedro Lumber Co., and both prospering.

Tuesday was an unusually quiet day on the streets of Tropico. Of course the Coast League season could not afford to open up minus the Tropico fan contingent. Their report was awaited with interest. No favorite will be selected before they file their returns.

A flying visit to San Pedro Saturday gave us a chance for a look at the great Los Angeles harbor. The last few years has wrought a wonderful change in the appearance of things down there. There has not been so much change in the residence section it appeared. But my! Down there on the tide flats and out there in the great harbor the hand of man is working wonders. Ships from all quarters of the globe, at anchor and at the wharves unloading and receiving vast cargoes of miscellaneous freight and lumber was the inspiring scene that greeted the eye on every hand.

N. C. Burch has had a visit from his old home-town friend, Henry Schubert, of Wenatchee, Washington. This was Mr. Schubert's second visit to Southern California. His first visit was several years ago, at which time he was his old and warm friend Burch's guest, at the then Twin Pine home on Park avenue. Tropico pleased him then; now the new city charms him. This time Mr. Schubert returns to his Wenatchee home on the eastern slope of the Cascade range, a magnificent country, by the way, satisfied that here in this sunny clime is the place in which he would love to pass the remainder of his days. He will therefore dispose of his orchard and ranch there, and of his possessions at Grant's Pass as soon as may be, and return hither to enter upon the realization of this cherished plan.

Try Nyal's Cherry Compound for coughs and colds. 25c and 50c bottles at Miradero Pharmacy, Glendale.

L. C. Rice and wife are on a visit to their son Jay Rice and wife at Porterville.

Don't fail to see the beautiful line of Easter novelties at Miradero Pharmacy, Glendale.

Buy your Easter post cards, candies and novelties at Miradero Pharmacy, Glendale.

WANTED—Waist drapers, skirt makers, and finishers, at 814 West 4th street, Glendale. It

The good roads work on Central avenue between Park avenue and the San Fernando road is completed.

Gas mains are being laid on the side streets of Tropico and the meters will be connected some time next week.

Ladies' Silk Gloves, black, white and colored, 50c to \$1 per pair. Williams' Dry Goods Store, Fourth and Glendale avenue.

Nyal's Dyspepsia Tablets relieves indigestion and all forms of stomach disorders. Sold only at Miradero Pharmacy, Glendale.

We exchange, buy and sell second-hand cook stoves, gas ranges, blue flame oil stoves and gasoline ranges. Tropico Stove & Light Co.

Col. A. H. Sellers, brother-in-law of Mrs. Wm. Harvey, Jr., is seriously ill at his home in Pasadena. Mrs. Harvey is with him.

Send your ice by phone from The Tropico Ice Company, Sunset 291, Home phone 523. H. C. Van Meter, manager, with headquarters at Tropico Mercantile.

Mr. Charles Gillett and brother, of Antville, Cal., were visiting friends in Tropico last Saturday. Elder Gillett preached to an appreciative audience in the church of the Brethren Sunday evening.

J. J. Burke will build your house for you at a figure that will surprise you. For quality of his work you need only examine many handsome, up-to-date residences on Blanche avenue, which he has built. Call on him and let him figure with you.

Jacob and Edward Shively of Glendale and M. M. Eshelman of this place were at Burbank Saturday and rode in the aerial trolley car with some of the Los Angeles superior court judges and the county highway commissioners. They report that the new car "do move, sure."

City Clerk Street has put the city hall in order for the use of the trustees and city officers, and the city government is moving on smoothly. No ruts encountered as yet. The hall is in the Tropico Bank Building. Entrance from side fronting on San Fernando road.

One hundred and seventy-five white leghorn chicks will hatch April 7, at Park Place Poultry ranch. Call and see the stock and leave your orders now. Price 12½ cents each or 75 cents per hundred. Eggs for hatching, 75 cents per setting or \$5.00 per hundred. C. H. CUSHNIG, 1104 Glendale ave. Phone Sunset 281J.

Mrs. Vinyard and her mother, Mrs. Hayward, of Jefferson City, Missouri, who are spending the season in Southern California, visited briefly with their old family friends, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Burch, on Cerritos avenue, last week. They are charmed with Tropico, and will take home with them a bit of a boost for the old town and new city.

Now that the rains are over for a time, you should plant all the flowers, roses and trees, etc., that you intend putting in the ground. The Sunset Nurseries at the corner of San Fernando Road and Brand Boulevard have everything that you will desire in the line of nursery stock. It is good to see the fine display of potted plants, trees, shrubs, etc., that Messrs. Roberson and Moser have in their nursery.

Tropico Mercantile Co. Groceries

Dry Goods, Notions and Shoes

Telephone us your order before 12 o'clock
SUNSET PHONE 19; HOME 524

Have your orders in before 12 o'clock.

This is great weather for Pine Apples and we have Large cans Sliced Hawaiian, 2 cans for\$1.45
2 lb cans Sliced Hawaiian per can15
1 lb cans Sliced Hawaiian, 2 cans for25
Dole's Pure Apple Juice per bottle25
SPECIALS.

SPECIAL 3 Pkgs. Jello, all flavors\$1.25
3 cans Early June Peas25
3 cans Milk25
3 cans Peeled Green Chilli25

Shilling's Baking Powder—We believe this to be the finest powder on the market, to induce those who do not use it, to try a can, we will give "FREE," one bar, any 5 ct. soap in the house price per lb can 45 cents. Good for one week. If you use it take advantage of this offer and get an extra cake of soap. Your money back if you do not like the powder.

Our delivery wagons cover the territory as far north as 6th street each day. Your orders must be in by 1 o'clock to insure delivery same day.

Bank of Tropico

Paid up Capital \$25,000

OFFICERS

President DAN CAMPBELL
Vice-President B. W. RICHARDSON
Cashier JOHN A. LOGAN

DIRECTORS

DAN CAMPBELL B. W. RICHARDSON
NORTON C. WELLS ANDY STEPHENSON
W. H. BULLIS

OPENED FOR BUSINESS

September 12, 1910 with Deposits \$5,000
Deposits February 23, 1911 \$567,000

Tropico Market

ANDY STEPHENSON, Prop.

Fresh and Salt Meats

MEAT THE VERY BEST

PRICES LOW AS ANY IN THE VALLEY

SUNSET 291

HOME 523

TROPICO, CAL.

Supervisor Fridham and the foreman of the grand jury, paid the city a brief visit on Tuesday last. They expressed themselves well pleased with appearances in our new city and gave our people warm words of encouragement.

Mrs. A. A. Lloyd of 1266 Cypress avenue has opened up dressmaking parlors at her residence where she does all kinds of sewing at reasonable rates.

"Ironing made easy." The gas flat irons sold by the Tropico Stove & Light Co. have no equal. Can be attached to any gas fixture or gas stove. Complete with hose and heavy asbestos pad, \$3.

\$1.25 per word inserts classified ads. In 36 leading papers in U. S. See for list. The Duke Advertising Agency, 422 S. Main street, Los Angeles, or 12 Geary street, San Francisco.

A Friend's Inquiry.

"My husband has given me a diamond necklace."

"My! My! What was it you caught him doing?"

"Lame Duck" Business Not So Bad.

With \$3,000 a month and learning to play golf, Manuel of Portugal has reason to reflect that there are lots worse things than being an exiled king.

CALIFORNIA LITERATURE

Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Pioneers

NOT ALL OF THEM WERE HEROS

The Donners and The Reeds and their Struggle to Reach the Golden State

By GEORGE WHARTON JAMES

It is really surprising how many books and articles have sprung from the members of that party that left Independence, Mo., in 1846, certain portions of which are known as the "Boggs party," etc. Harlan came with the crowd to the place where the Reeds and Donners took the fatal "Hastings cut-off," and remained with them, instead of going on with Governor Boggs.

When this cut-off was found to be impracticable for wagons, etc., and the party was, as it seemed to Reed, entrapped in the heart of Weber canyon, he and the Donners retraced their steps and went around, while Harlan's uncle and a few others stuck to it, spent six days building a road, and on the seventh got out.

The circuitous route of Reed and Donner was easier, but it put 10 days between the two parties, and it was that 10 days that made the fearful mortality of the Donner party and the escape of the Harlans.

Like Stanton and Pike of the Donner party, Jacob Harlan and a man named Tom Smith were sent on ahead to secure help from General Sutter. The general, with his usual hospitality and responsiveness, gave the two what provisions they needed, but they had also brought a request for 12 head of cattle to replace their own exhausted ox teams.

Sutter had no extra oxen and he gave them a letter to a Captain Cordua, who lived where Marysville is now located, asking him to supply the oxen and he would be responsible for them. Now let Harlan himself tell what occurred:

"I am presenting to you a letter to Cordua he caused me to write. It is in the margin, and I have never seen a man more capable than he. I went to get my horse and take the cattle from the corral and start back with them. I was astounded by Tom Smith's saying to me:

"Take, I am not going back again. I can get \$25 a head for the oxen with the recruiting party, and I can get \$50 a head for the oxen with the recruiting party."

"I asked him what he supposed I could do without his help. He answered, with an oath, that he did not care what I should do, and that the company might all die before he would go back.

"For a time his answer stupefied me. I went to Captain Cordua and told him how my comrade was treating me. Cordua declared that he ought to be shot. I answered that it would not do in this way to give Tom his desert, as he had in our company a sister and her husband and their two children, and it would bring misery upon them. Cordua then made me turn my horse out and gave me a fresh horse and two Indians to help me. Cordua was a German, and one of the best and most charitable men that I ever met."

So it will be seen that all pioneers were not heroes. This man Smith was a traitor and a scoundrel, a man whose act should be held up to the execration of the ages. Safe from danger himself, he cared not how others suffered even though in the party he had left to struggle along were his sister and her two children. Ignoble, base wretch! How different was his action from that of the noble Stanton, who returned to the help of the Donner party, though he had neither kith nor kin among them!

Harlan devotes considerable space to the misfortunes of the Donner party as he derived it from common report at the time, but his narrative contains some essentially valuable information, in that he became personally familiar with Keesburg, who was made the object of the most villainous and horrible reports. It was claimed that he was a cannibal from choice and that when found there was evidence that he had killed Mrs. George Donner, that kettles of fresh blood were found on his fire and the lire.

Harlan kept a hotel in Calistoga, Cal., in 1871. Keesburg lived close by. He often conversed with him upon the tragic occurrences, and his summing up of the matter is that Keesburg was vilified and slandered in a most atrocious manner. He believes that the last relief party, head-

ed by Fallon, was actuated by sinister motives. Here's what he says:

"He said (Keesburg to Harlan) that when Fallon and his party came to the camp, where he was sole survivor, they treated him from the very first with great cruelty and as a criminal. Of the whole of that party, Mr. Tucker was the only one who in any way befriended or protected him. He declared to me that the members of this party showed by their actions that they were in pursuit of gain and had not come from any motive of charity."

And what a tragic and pathetic picture is the following:

"He, Keesburg, told me about finding the dead body of his little girl. He was dragging himself along far behind the others (this was at the time of his accompanying Fallon and his party to Sutter's fort and stopped to rest himself at a place which had been used as a camping ground by one of the previous relief parties. He had with him some coffee, and having filled his little coffee pot with snow, he set it on the fire which he had made, and sat waiting for the melted snow to boil.

"As he sat there he observed a little piece of calico which was uncovered by snow. Half thoughtlessly, partly from idle curiosity, he took hold of the cloth and pulled it. It did not come easily and he gave it a strong pull. A heavy substance came toward him. It was the dead body of his little girl, who had been taken to cross the mountains by the previous relief party and had died and been buried in the snow which, having somewhat melted, thus uncovered a part of her dress. This was the first information that he had received of his child's death."

Harlan was a member of Fremont's battalion and marched south with him. When discharged he was at San Gabriel mission and thus describes the Californian methods of agriculture:

"They were plowing and sowing wheat, barley, beans, corn, pepper, potatoes, tobacco and other vegetables. What interested me most was the crudeness of their farming tools. The plow was a forked stick or crook about 12 feet long. The upright limb was the handle and the lower limb was the land side and the point where the two limbs joined was shod with a sharp point of iron something like a cultivator tooth and six inches or more in breadth.

"Attached to this plow was a pair of oxen, yoked not with the American ox-bow and yoke, but their yoke was a single piece of wood, cut to fit the back of the oxen's heads and fastened to the horns with straps of rawhide. Two men managed this machine. One held the upright limb of the fork and so guided the plow, and the other drove the oxen with a long goad having a sharp iron point, which he stuck into the animals and made them pull the plow rapidly. With this plow the ground was only scratched a little, some of it not even that, but in this way they managed to raise fine crops.

"When I first saw the California ox yoke it appeared to me to be a very rude and imperfect thing; but, after I had seen it in use, I changed my opinion of it. To me it was extraordinary to see the loads which the active California oxen could move with this yoke. In time, I came to the same conclusion, with a very intelligent ranchero, who said that, other things being equal, he could, with his oxen so yoked, haul as heavy a load as any ox team could with our bow yoke.

"He said that for a long journey like that across the plains, he would prefer the American yoke as giving the animals more freedom, but for a dead pull he preferred his own yoke. I myself have seen the native cattle yoked in Spanish style haul loads which it would have troubled our cattle to move when yoked our way."

Harlan shows how different things were in San Francisco before gold was discovered from what they were after that event:

"It was necessary for me to get work, and work was not easy to get. Gold had not been discovered, and but little was doing, wages being only \$8 or \$10 per month. I determined to go to the redwood forest on the east side of the San Antonio range of

the present site of East Oakland, and there to try to make shingles."

He did so, made 15,000, hauled them to what is now East Oakland landing, shipped them to San Francisco and sold them for \$5 a thousand. San Francisco then had a population of about 300 and was known as Zerba Buena.

In 1847 he opened a little livery stable in San Francisco, in company with a relative by marriage, William Fowler. He bought the lot, corner of Clay and Kearney streets, opposite Leidesdorff's hotel, for \$150, \$75 down and a six month's note for the remainder. He was then only 20 years old. Leidesdorff was a good friend and sent him much custom from his hotel.

On the day of his opening there were nineteen vessels in the harbor and the sailors on shore leave made a rush for the horses, which he rented for the half day at \$2 each. The sailors started off as soon as mounted for the presidio, "displaying some of the most astonishing horsemanship" he ever saw. They returned at noon, and Harlan let his horses to another batch, so that at the end of the day he had taken in \$60.

He kept his livery business until March, 1848, then a letter that he received from his uncle, Peter Wimmer, from Coloma, told of the discovery of gold. Here is the story as told by Harlan:

"Uncle Peter had four children, three boys and a little girl—my cousins. While the millrace was being dug, the children found it to be a place which they liked to play in, and one day, while thus playing, little John Wimmer, the second oldest boy, found a piece of gold of the value of about \$8. It was bright and pretty, and he ran to the house and showed it to his father and to Marshall. It was washing day, and at Marshall's suggestion, the nugget was put into the wash-kettle among the boiling suds. After some little time it was found to be untarnished, and Marshall said it must be gold, and he took it to Sutter's fort, where it was tested and found to be truly gold.

"While Marshall was gone to the fort the little boys picked up about four ounces more of gold, so that when Captain Sutter came to the saw-mill to see for himself, which he immediately did, Uncle Peter showed him this second discovery of the boys and satisfied him that a most valuable source of wealth had been found.

"Then Sutter, Marshall and Wimmer, calling the Coloma Indians together, entered into an agreement or lease with them, by which they leased from the Indians 12 miles square. The Indians were to be paid in flour, meat, clothes, blankets, knives and ornaments, and the captain paid them at once for the coming year."

The whole book is written in this simple, native, direct style and contains many good things which the future historian of this early and romantic epoch of California life will find both of interest and profit.

MOVING PICTURE TRUST TO CUT SHOWS HERE.

The General Film company of New York, commonly known as the moving picture "trust" or the "association," having control of practically the output of all the moving picture concerns, with the exception of the Independent Moving Picture company, is preparing to inaugurate the practice, among the moving picture theaters of this city, of showing but three reels of films to a show instead of five or more as is done at present. "At least 75 per cent of the moving picture theaters of the city are now under control of the trust, said a prominent local picture man Monday, "and as soon as arrangements can be completed the association houses will cut their shows down to three reels as has been done in nearly all the large eastern cities." This affects the 5-cent houses only. The 10-cent houses which invariably include a variety of vaudeville in their program will be free to show as many pictures as they wish. Whether or not the independent concern will fall in line or continue to give the usual five and six pictures to a show can not be learned.

MEXICAN REBELS WIN VICTORY

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 29.—The steamer San Diego, in Wednesday morning from Ensenada, Lower California, brought word of a decisive victory for the Mexican rebels in that section. According to the report, the band of insurgents, 200 strong, captured Alamo, 80 miles southeast of Ensenada, after having marched several hundred miles from Tecarte, near the Mexican line.

The capture of Alamo means that Ensenada, the capital of Lower California, will probably be attacked by the rebels soon.

There are 48 distinct diseases of the eye, more than afflict any other organ of the human body.

The use of muslin instead of glass in dairy windows is said to lessen the danger of disease germs.

North Los Angeles Development Co.

(Incorporated under the laws of California April 8, 1910)

Capital Stock \$500,000

OFFICERS

JOSEPH MESMER, President
VICTOR PONET, Vice-President
J. HENRY LE SAGE, Secretary
JOHN CASTERA, Treasurer
WM. T. KENDRICK, Attorney and Counsellor

DIRECTORS

H. M. DOBBINS J. H. SCHUMACHER
J. MILLS DAVIES C. S. JAMES
ULRICH KNOCH JOHN LOPIZICH
JOSEPH MESMER VICTOR PONET
RICHARD MOLONY

THIS COMPANY TRANSACTS A GENERAL REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, LOAN AND INVESTMENT BUSINESS, INCLUDING EXCHANGES AND OPERATES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, BRITISH AMERICA AND MEXICO, ALTHOUGH A SPECIALTY IS MADE OF NORTH LOS ANGELES REAL ESTATE AND OTHER INVESTMENTS

THE EYES OF THE ENTIRE CIVILIZED WORLD ARE NOW DIRECTED TOWARD LOS ANGELES AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GENERALLY ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR MAGNIFICENT GROWTH DURING THE PAST TWENTY YEARS AND THEIR UNRIVALLED RESOURCES.

THE GROWTH OF LOS ANGELES FROM 1900 TO 1910 EXCEEDED THAT OF ANY OTHER CITY OF EQUAL OR APPROXIMATE POPULATION IN THE WORLD.

WITH THE CREAM OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHARACTER OF CITIZENSHIP, WITH WATER, LIGHT, AND POWER FROM THE OWENS RIVER AQUEDUCT SUFFICIENT TO SUPPLY A POPULATION OF TWO MILLIONS, EXTENDING FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE OCEAN, AND PARTICULARLY MOTIVE POWER FOR A VAST NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, ALSO WITH A WORLD-WIDE MARITIME COMMERCE THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL AND INCIDENTAL THERETO, AND LAST, BUT NOT LEAST, A MAGNIFICENT CLIMATE, IT IS NO VISIONARY DREAM TO PREDICT A POPULATION OF ONE MILLION FOR GREATER LOS ANGELES IN 1920—THE LARGEST CITY IN THE UNITED STATES WEST OF CHICAGO.

Now is the Time to Invest in the North End

FOR THE FOREGOING REASONS AND PARTICULARLY ON ACCOUNT OF THE GENERAL SENTIMENT IN FAVOR OF ESTABLISHING A CIVIC CENTER IN THE VICINITY OF THE NEW FEDERAL BUILDING INCLUDING A MAGNIFICENT CITY HALL AND AQUEDUCT BUILDING TO BE ERECTED AT TEMPLE BLOCK, NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST MONEY IN BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY SITUATED NORTH, NORTH-EAST AND NORTH-WEST OF FIFTH STREET, SUNSET BOULEVARD, THE LOGICAL CONTINUATION OF NORTH MAIN STREET AS A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS STREET, AND TRAVERSING THE BEAUTIFUL NORTHWEST HILLS, WILL SOON BE EXTENDED 100 FEET IN WIDTH TO THE PLAZA, MAKING A MAGNIFICENT PAVED BOULEVARD, UNIFORM IN WIDTH TO THE CITY LIMITS, AND WHICH EVENTUALLY WILL BE EXTENDED TO THE OCEAN. THIS SPLENDID IMPROVEMENT, COSTING NEARLY ONE MILLION DOLLARS, TOGETHER WITH THE GROUPING OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS SURROUNDING THE FEDERAL BUILDING, AND THE PROPOSED UNION DEPOT AT THE PLAZA, WILL ENHANCE VALUES OF PROPERTY NORTH OF FIFTH STREET TREMENDOUSLY.

AMONG OTHER SPECIALTIES OF THE NORTH LOS ANGELES DEVELOPMENT COMPANY ARE THE FOLLOWING: HANDLING LARGE OR SMALL ESTATES, INCLUDING THEIR INSURANCE, COLLECTING RENTS, PROVIDING ADMINISTRATORS FOR ESTATES AND APPRAISING PROPERTIES.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND OTHER INFORMATION

North L. A. Development Company

147 North Spring Street
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

PHONES—
SUNSET MAIN 1250
HOME 60158

ENTIRE GROUND FLOOR

MEMBERS OF LOS ANGELES REALTY BOARD

IMPROVED SITUATION OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE

Iron and Steel Exports are Steadily Expanding

GENERAL BUSINESS QUIET

Commercial Situation Will Not be Satisfactory Until Liquidation Has Done Its Work

The following extracts are taken from the advance report of Henry Crows' Weekly Financial Review:

A favorable feature is the steady improvement of the bank situation as shown by the last bank call from the Comptroller at Washington. In New York deposits have gained over \$200,000,000 since the call two months ago, while the Chicago banks reported a gain of over \$70,000,000 during the same period. The loans at New York increased during this period \$124,000,000 and at Chicago \$30,000,000.

Another important feature of slow but far reaching effect is the improved situation of our foreign trade. Our exports are rapidly returning to normal and healthy conditions. In February our shipments abroad of merchandise aggregated \$175,000,000, or \$51,000,000 more than a year ago. Imports during the same period amounted to \$121,700,000, a decrease of \$5,000,000 compared with last year. This meant an excess of \$54,000,000 in exports as against an excess of \$5,000,000 in imports in 1910 and an excess of \$7,400,000 in exports in 1909. This is certainly a most encouraging exhibit, and has immensely strengthened our credit abroad. Of the total exports in February \$88,000,000, or one-half of the whole, consisted of food products, mineral oils and cotton. A year ago these articles amounted to only \$50,000,000 in value. The bulk of this increase, however, occurred in cotton, which was valued at \$58,000,000 in February, 1911, compared with \$24,000,000 in 1910. Our dependence upon a single article, such as cotton, as an export is perhaps the least desirable in the foreign trade situation, because cotton shipments must soon decline until the next crop begins to move. Yet the increase in breadstuffs from \$7,000,000 in February, 1910, to \$11,000,000 in February, 1911, must be accepted as a satisfactory sequence of declining prices; and it is also to be remembered that our exports of manufactures, especially iron and steel, are steadily expanding.

Still further evidence that the needed economic readjustment is progressing will be found in observation of the tendency in commodity prices. The latter show a persistent drooping tendency. Bradstreet's index has declined over 12 per cent during the last fifteen months, while index figures abroad are rising, showing that the foreign markets and our own are approaching a more common level. For months prices in this country were much above the foreign level, hence our heavy imports and light exports. This readjustment is coming about naturally through liquidation and lower prices here, accompanied by some advances in Europe. The heaviest declines in the United States have been in breadstuffs and provisions, thus affording some relief in the high cost of living. There has been also considerable decline in the prices of iron and steel. Some commodities, however, are still held at the higher level by artificial influences, copper being a notable example. Suffice it to say the commercial situation will not be satisfactory until liquidation has done its work as thoroughly in commodities as it has in securities.

General business is quiet and still presents unsatisfactory features. Liquidation and rest, however, are producing beneficial results; and later on we ought to see a fair resumption of activity, at least where declines to the lower level have made new enterprises safer and more profitable. The railroad situation has its perplexities, retrenchment and efficiency being the watchwords among managers. In all probability the railroads have experienced the worst effects of recent adversities. In brief, the outlook is favorable to the purchase of good securities, which in spite of occasional reactions, are likely to establish themselves upon a higher level.

PUBLIC PAYS PHONE CO.
\$165,600,000 IN A YEAR.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The annual report of the American Telegraph & Telephone company for 1911 made public today, shows that during the year \$165,600,000 gross revenue was collected by the Bell system from the public for service. President Vail in his report to the stockholders says, "public control or regulation of public service corporations by permanent commissions has come and come to stay."

You should subscribe for this paper.

FOOLS AND ROGUES.

The Fresno Sunday Mirror says: "We have reached middle life without being able to decide whether fools or rogues do more harm in a legislature." We hate to call the attention of the writer in the Mirror to the intellectual standing of the present legislature now in session in Sacramento. If he has ordinary ability he should not be at a loss to separate the fools from the rogues. As to which of the two classes is the most dangerous to the welfare of the state we unhesitatingly designate the fools, for the reason that the rogues can be watched and held in check by public sentiment; but the fools should be classed as God's irresponsibles. Many in this city and county hang their heads in shame when they think of the fools and rogues representing them. That wave of reform which swept over the state last fall is bearing its legitimate fruit. It was a species of insanity, like the froth that emanates from Col. Roosevelt's speeches, and we all know what happened to him in the general elections last fall. In every state in which he spoke he was repudiated; and if we are any judge of the non-sense of the people today, the reformers now in the saddle in this state will be repudiated by the people the first opportunity they have to register their votes. Fanaticism, narrow-mindedness and bigotry can last only for a season. With the swing of the pendulum sanity will return. If the Fresno editor makes a keen analysis of the members of the California legislature he will find no difficulty in distinguishing the fools from the rogues. Both classes are there. He will learn also whether the fools or the rogues are opposing labor legislation.

Col. Roosevelt, says an exchange, "Can talk twenty-four hours in the day and be in twenty-four different places at once." The wind bloweth where it listeth.

The editor of the San Pedro Daily News harps back to the consolidation campaign, and apparently is suffering from the wounds inflicted upon him by the Herald and Express at that time. It seems he was cartooned by one of the papers named as a wharf rat. No gentleman can be insulted by his inferiors.

TRANSPORTATION ENGINEER Will be the Speaker at the City Club's Weekly Luncheon Saturday

Bion J. Arnold of Chicago will be the speaker at the City Club's regular weekly luncheon at the Westminster Saturday. Mr. Arnold will discuss "Transportation in American Cities." He is one of the foremost transportation engineers in the United States, and his advice is likely to be sought by city officials in arranging transportation matters in Los Angeles.

A special feature has been arranged by the City club for Tuesday night, March 28, when Baron de Es-tournelle de Constant will speak at Simpson auditorium. Baron de Constant is a distinguished member of the French senate and is the foremost European advocate of the international policy of good will. His address will be on the subject, "The Mission of the United States."

In his address the baron will tell what America has done for international peace and what she still has to do. He will arrive in Los Angeles Monday afternoon at 1:30. He will speak at Pomona college on Tuesday morning, and return in the evening to deliver his address before the club. The doors of Simpson auditorium will be open free to the public. The first floor will be reserved until 7:50 for members of the club and members of the Peace society. After that any first floor seats that are not occupied can be used by the general public, and the public has admittance to the balconies at any time during the evening.

MALITIA OFFICERS TO BE SENT TO SAN DIEGO.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 23.—Appointed friends among the states and territories according to their militia strength, 200 national guard officers will be sent by the war department to San Antonio and 35 to San Diego, Cal., on April 5 for two weeks' instructional service with the mobilized regulars. The department expects to send a total of 1000 militia officers to the maneuvers at federal expense. The apportionment to San Diego is as follows: Arizona 2, California 10, Colorado 3, Idaho 2, Montana 2, New Mexico 3, Oregon 5, Utah 2, Washington 4, Wyoming 2.

AEROPLANE CONTROVERSY

PARIS, March 29.—Pending a resumption of their suit against a number of French aeroplane manufacturers for infringement, patent lawyers for the Wright brothers of America Wednesday are confident that their clients will recover not less than \$1,000,000 as damages.

SKYSCAPERS NOT WANTED.

Inspector of Buildings, J. J. Backus, refused to grant a permit, Thursday, to the Los Angeles Investment company to erect a 11-story office building at Eighth and Broadway, on the ground that the new charter amendment limiting the height of buildings to 150 feet had become effective the day before. The applicant claims, however, that the amendment was not in effect until the building inspector had been officially notified to that effect, and expressed an intention of taking the matter to the City Attorney for an opinion. For some time it has been known that the Los Angeles Investment company has had plans in preparation for a magnificent building, but it was not generally believed that the plans would conflict with the city ordinance as the matter of erecting skyscrapers seemed to have been finally disposed of at the time permission to erect the proposed 11-story Merritt building on North Broadway was refused. On that occasion the City Council, Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies were appealed to in an effort to have the law changed, but the final outcome was a flat refusal. Officials of the Los Angeles Investment company say they are especially anxious to have the extra story on their new building, which constitutes the point of contention, because of the fact that negotiations are practically closed leaving the upper floor to a prominent local club. If the City Attorney rules in their favor and permission is granted, which however, can hardly be hoped for, it will mean another \$1,000,000 office building for the city.

JAPANESE STATE FARMERS USED 'WHITECAP' METHODS.

DENVER, March 23.—T. Ichikawa, secretary of the Japanese Association of Colorado, left tonight for Delta, Colo., to file complaints against eight orchardists in that section, charging inciting a riot. The orchardists, whose names are withheld, but who are said to be prominent, are accused of "white capping" four Japanese employees on a farm near Delta. Ichikawa said that he had evidence to prove that the eight men raided the hut occupied by the aliens and forced them to leave the country.

LOCK CASHIER IN VAULT

DECATUR, Ill., March 25.—Two robbers walked into the First National bank at the Blue Mound, Ill., shortly after noon yesterday, drove Francis Peck, 20 years old, the assistant cashier, into the vault with threats to kill him and made him unlock the safe and hand out \$2500 in currency. They then locked Peck in the vault and made their escape. Peck was discovered twenty minutes later.

LOVE MAN ROBS PASSENGERS

DENISON, Ia., March 25.—A masked man, who climbed aboard the rear of train No. 8 on the Northwestern eastbound Thursday night, forced the flagman at the point of a revolver to go ahead into a sleeper. The stranger held up A. V. Hanson of Olympia, Wash., for \$14 and a diamond ring, and relieved O. W. Hendell of Wichita, Kans., of \$35 and a gold watch. He then jumped off the train and escaped.

SAFE BLOWERS ROB BANK

CURRYVILLE, Mo., March 25.—Safe blowers set off five charges of dynamite in the bank of Curryville shortly after midnight last night, wrecked the building and safe, and escaped with \$4000. The citizens of the town were aroused by the blasts, but they did not try to molest the robbers.

TELEGRAPHERS THREATEN TO GO ON STRIKE

CHICAGO, March 29.—Indications that 1500 telegraphers employed by the Illinois Central between Chicago and New Orleans will quit work unless their demands be granted, are contained in the strike vote received Wednesday at union headquarters.

JUBILEE CONVENTION

NEW YORK, March 29.—With 6000 tickets purchased and nearly every seat at the table filled, more women sat at the banquet boards of the jubilee convention of the Women's Foreign Missionary society here Wednesday than probably ever gathered before at a luncheon.

The fur seal will not breed in captivity, as does the hair seal, the species that is trained for exhibition purposes.

A conductor on an English railroad, who recently retired after half a century of service, had traveled 3,370,000 miles.

So perfect an insulator is dry air that it takes 10,000 volts of electricity to leap a gap of an inch.

You should subscribe for this paper.

GOV. JOHNSON SIGNS WOMAN'S 8-HOUR BILL

Argument Against the Bill is Purely Economic

PENALTY OF THE LAW

Experience Has Shown that Productivity Will Not Be Materially Decreased Under an 8-Hour Law

Gov. Johnson, in signing the 8-hour law, said:

"The bill prescribing an eight-hour day for women comes to me as an economic question. I cannot see it as a moral or ethical one. I cannot modify or amend it. I have listened to oral arguments and have received many written arguments both for and against its passage."

"Independently the question has been thoroughly investigated and I have before me the reports submitted upon legislation of this character not only in this country, but in France, Germany, Switzerland and England. Beyond this, some investigation has been made by my office among those who will be most directly affected by the law. While a few drastic and more drastic measures might have been possible, and while, personally, I might have desired that legislation upon this subject should be gradual, still the advantages of the present bill outweigh the disadvantages."

"Sound men, by unity of action, have obtained for themselves an eight-hour day. Shall we require greater hours of labor for our women? As long ago as 1872 it was enacted by Section 2244 of the political code that eight hours of labor should constitute a day's work and it was likewise by the following section provided that eight hours' labor should constitute a legal day's work in all cases where the same was performed under the authority of the state, or of any municipal corporation within the state, and our law has gone to the extent of requiring that a stipulation to that effect must be made a part of all contracts in which the state or any municipal corporation is a party."

"The policy, therefore, of the law in this state is of long standing, and while the sections quoted refer, of course, to public work, they established what has been the set policy of California for more than 40 years, and that is that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor. The limitation of the hours of labor to eight is, therefore, by no means new, but that principle is firmly and doubtless, irrevocably established in California."

"The argument against the eight-hour day for women is purely economic. It is asserted that it will work hardship upon various business enterprises; that these enterprises will have to close, and that financial disaster will follow. This has been the argument ever advanced against legislation of this sort and even against legislation designed for the protection of the public generally such as pure food laws."

"There are many of us who remember the child labor laws and how at of these laws in our state many reputable business men protested with earnestness and apparent sincerity, asserting that they could not compete with their rivals and that the enactment of such laws meant their ruin. The laws enacted and business continued just the same."

"Pure food laws enacted for the benefit of the public, the protection of its health in another way than that sought in the present act, were for years resisted upon the theory of the outrage that would be done business by their enactment, and the great losses that would be entailed. The laws went into effect and business continued just the same."

"The economic argument also fails because experience has shown that productivity will not be materially decreased under an eight-hour law."

W. N. S.—L. A.—1911 No. 2

Some Facts About Los Angeles Worth Knowing

Second largest city west of St. Louis, and seventeenth city in the United States.

Population, according to federal census of 1910, is 319,198, an increase of 211 per cent in ten years.

Seat of the largest county in California—Los Angeles—with a population of 544,134, an increase of 190 per cent in ten years.

Building record for 1910, \$21,084,100—equaled by no other city of equal size in the United States.

University of Southern California has enrollment of 1600.

Erection of \$10,000,000 steel plant contemplated.

Does annual business of nearly \$700,000,000, and maintains nearly 1400 manufacturing establishments employing upward of \$30,000,000 capital.

Now building the Los Angeles aqueduct, greatest municipal undertaking in the world, to be completed in 1912 at cost of \$53,000,000. Will bring pure mountain water a distance of 250 miles in sufficient quantity to supply a city of 2,500,000 inhabitants. It is a gravity system throughout, no pumping plants being required.

It will deliver 258,000,000 gallons (net) every twenty-four hours into reservoirs located nearly 1000 feet above the city. It consists of ninety-eight miles covered concrete conduit, forty miles uncovered, twenty-one miles of open canal, twelve miles of inverted siphons, forty-three miles of tunnels ten to thirteen feet in diameter, four reservoirs along the line holding three months' supply. Bonds issued for \$23,000,000. Total cost will be safely under Chief Engineer Mulholland's estimates. In addition, the water power will be utilized in producing 125,000 H. P. peak load of electrical energy, the sale of which will take care of the bonds and interest of both the aqueduct and the electric plant.

Reached by three transcontinental railroad systems, and another headed this way.

Commercial and savings banks, 40; total capital and surplus, \$23,222,174; deposits, \$125,001,470; bank clearings for year 1910, \$811,487,447, an increase of 20 per cent over 1909.

Postoffice business, 1910, \$1,479,541.32.

Area of Los Angeles 341.25 square miles; average elevation 270 feet.

Assessed valuation of city, \$313,836,364; tax rate, city, \$1.43; county, \$1.35.

Churches, all denominations, 225; public schools, 117; teachers employed, 1440; school children, census, 55,554; enrollment, 30,000; miscellaneous private schools and colleges, 40.

Public library contains 137,184 volumes; home circulation 773,572. In addition there are 23 other libraries in the city with total of 103,643 volumes.

Electric railway lines, city and suburban, best in the world. City lines, 345 miles of track; interurban, 840 miles; employees, 7500. Payroll, \$440,000 a month.

Public parks, 22; acreage, 3780 1/2; one over 3000, the largest municipal park in the world.

Two telephone companies; subscribers 85,000, equivalent to one phone for every four men, women and children in the city, or one for almost every family.

Theaters, 16; amusement parks, 2; moving picture shows, 61. Best hotel accommodations in the world. Family hotels and lodging houses numerous. Can care for 100,000 people.

Water supply abundant, owned by city; 9 cents per 1000 gallons.

Fuel—Petroleum, distillate, gas, coal and wood; gas, 80 cents for 1000 feet; wood, \$8 to \$10 per cord; petroleum, 90 cents a barrel. Fire protection superior to any other city of same population.

Center of the greatest oil producing fields in the world, as it also is of the greatest orange belt.

City will spend \$10,000,000 on harbor, already one of the best on the Pacific coast.

Wholesale trade with the southwest, including Mexico, exceeds \$300,000,000 a year, and growing rapidly.

Statistics show that more homes are owned by occupants than in any other city in the country of equal size.

Average number of arrivals daily 3000.

Called the "Convention City," because of the large number of conventions held here.

A resort both winter and summer, and one of the busiest and most enterprising cities in the United States, as it also is one of the most beautiful.

A dozen resorts on the Pacific ocean may be reached within 40 minutes by trolley and steam lines.

There are more than sixty cities and towns within two hours' ride of Los Angeles, having populations ranging from 500 to 40,000.

Shopping district compares favorably with any in the large eastern cities.

The report of the New York bureau of labor statistics, 1909 states:

"Certain facts appear with distinctness; one of which is that the have not only grown steadily throughout the period of short-hour legislation, but what is far more impressive, they made larger gains than are shown by adjacent states with less radical short-hour laws."

"This quotation is in line with the statements contained in many of the statistical reports that I have investigated."

You should subscribe for this paper.

W. N. S.—L. A.—1911 No. 2

You should subscribe for this paper.

WHEN you don't advertise
nobody knows that you
are doing business, and it won't
be long before you'll not know it
yourself.

THE TROPICO SENTINEL.

Published Weekly, in the Interest of
Tropico and Surrounding Terri-
tory.

Subscription Rates, \$1.50 Per Year;
Six Months, \$1.00.

Advertising Rates, 25c per inch Each
Insertion.

Lines, 5c per line, each Insertion.
Reading Notices, 5c per line.

Items of Interest and Communications
Will Be Gladly Received.

Residence Phone, Sunset 399R.

Publication Office in Tropico Bank
Building, on San Fernando Road.

N. C. Burch, Editor,
H. W. Melrose, Business Manager.

TROPICO, CAL., APRIL 1, 1911.

THE SENTINEL'S GOOD FORTUNE

To Mr. N. C. Burch we are indebted for much valuable assistance in furnishing copy for our columns and advice in one way and another, since our first issue. We early realized that Mr. Burch would be, with his years of experience as a journalist much more able to pilot the Sentinel through the shoals of newspaperdom than would we with our limited experience. So we have finally prevailed upon him to occupy our editorial chair.

Mr. Burch needs no introduction to our readers for he was here before most of us. Twenty years has he dwelt in this valley and at all times been associated with all that was for the good of the community.

Before coming to California Mr. Burch was for years editor and proprietor of the Missouri State Journal, the largest newspaper of that state at that time. So we felicitate ourselves upon securing this gentleman's cooperation in publishing the Sentinel—because of his newspaper experience, his business and legal experience and most of all because of the esteem and respect which the community accords its old resident and neighbor.

H. W. MELROSE.

The first issues of the Sentinel were necessarily hurried,—to meet the demand for a campaign paper, pending our city incorporation election, and under temporary arrangements for its printing. This was the occasion of more or less irregularity in the paper's make-up and appearance. Now, however, our arrangements are being completed, so that complete and up-to-date issues will be the rule. The Sentinel's sure establishment on the water tower of the old town and near city of Tropico, there ever to be found on guard duty over the public interests and welfare of this and adjacent communities. We shall continue to do our printing in Los Angeles for the present. Our publication office will be in the western end of the room on the first floor of the north side of the Tropico Bank building, fronting on the San Fernando Road.

The Oregon direct primary law, slightly modified, has passed the legislature.

The Glendale Board of Trustees passed a resolution at its regular meeting last Monday night, after canvassing the returns of the annexation election, direct the city clerk to certify the result to the Secretary of State. But the question still remains: Will this annexation annex?

An act of the legislature has been approved by the governor, providing that no minor under the age of 18 may be employed publicly between the hours of 10 p. m. and 5 a. m. and that no child under the age of 14 may be employed in mercantile or similar establishments, except by permission of judges of juvenile courts in certain instances.

The San Fernando press reports the presence in that town, on Tuesday of last week, of Mayor Alexander's Annexation Commission jointly with that of the Water Board, charged with the duty of determining the territory adjacent to Los Angeles that may be annexed thereto for the purpose of sharing in the distribution of Owens River water, and electric light and power. The two commissions were met by a committee of nine of the leading citizens of San Fernando, with ex-Sheriff Burr at its head. They were shown over the town and the north end of the valley, and were furnished with important data for use in the compilation of their report. We mention this not alone as an incident of neighborhood news, but as a significant "pointer" for the city of Tropico to notice.

The legislature passed an act providing for local option in all incorporated cities and towns, and in supervisory districts, excepting such cities and towns; elections in each instance upon the petition of 25 per cent of the electors.

ROOSEVELT ONLY PARTIALLY QUOTED.

The Glendale News, in its undue haste to line itself up along side of Mr. Roosevelt, falls into an error as to that gentleman's views regarding the recall of the judiciary. It quotes an excerpt of his Phoenix speech and not a correct context of it. Mr. Roosevelt's position towards the recall of the judiciary will be best understood by a quotation from his "Nationalism and the Judiciary" in the Outlook for March 18, as follows:

"Proposals have been made to secure by the use of the recall, or in other fashion, a more direct popular control of the federal judiciary. The need that there should be some such control is of course recognized by the existence of the right of impeachment, a right, however, which neither can nor ought to be applied save in the rarest cases. As conservative states as New York and Massachusetts have provided for removing judges on address by a sufficient majority of the two houses of the legislature, and the right has never been abused; the provision in the New York constitution was put in by the conservative Constitutional Convention in which Messrs. Choate and Root were the leaders.

"In certain states the proposal has been made to require all federal judges to be elected for short terms. I do not agree with this proposal, neither do I believe in the recall—using the word in the ordinary sense—as applied to our federal judges. I do not wish to see steps taken which would hurt the usefulness and dignity of our fine national judiciary. The introduction in principle of the methods for removing judges which are provided in the constitutions of New York and Massachusetts would, I believe work well. If this is objected to, then the only alternative is that there shall be full and free and effective criticism of the court whenever the court acts on some great question of policy and principle, as to which the people have a right to decide, and where their decision must ultimately stand and not that of their servants. In the Knight Sugar Case, for instance, it is not only the right but the duty of all thoughtful citizens to say that the decision amounted to a nullification of one of the most important objects which the constitution was designed to forward. In the New York Bakeshop Case it is our duty to say that it is for the people of the state to decide whether they intend to be true to the school of political economy of the eighteenth century individualistic philosophers or whether they intend to rest on the principles set forth in books (to mention two among many) as those by Professor Ross on "Social Control" and by Father Ryan on "A Living Wage." We, who on the whole accept the principles set forth in books like these may be right, or we may be wrong, and judges may agree or disagree with us; but if we make up a decisive and permanent majority of the state or nation, we have a right to try the experiment of putting the principles into practice. I believe with all my heart in the duty of moderation, in the duty of self-restraint and self-mastery, on the part of the people. I feel that when the people are corrupted it is far worse than when the legislature is corrupted; and I feel that we owe it to ourselves to see that our representatives in executive, in legislative, and, above all, in judicial offices, receive high honor, and that the utmost respect is paid to them when they act conscientiously and fearlessly. It is immensely to the popular interest that the judge shall pay heed to his conscience, first of all, and shall show personal independence, no less than broad and generous sympathy with popular needs and wishes. But I also feel that in our country, when a great question of policy arises, and when, not by snap judgment, not by any trick, not in response to any sudden emotion, but as the evident expression of permanent popular will, the people have determined what a given policy is, it should be carried into effect. The men who denounce the free and fair criticism of the judiciary, the frank expression of popular opinion, necessary to produce this result, are themselves doing all in their power to render necessary the adoption of some more direct method of popular control."

What more direct method of popular control than the recall? Mr. Roosevelt was free to say in all his speeches on that topic, here on the coast last week, that resort to the recall was justifiable under certain circumstances and conditions, and did not hesitate to state his belief to be that those circumstances and conditions appeared to exist here in California.

It is by no means too soon to begin preparations for the care and distribution of Owens River water. The city's commissions are busy formulating plans with that end in view, and any town, city or section of the country that entertains the hope of being counted in on the big scheme should be getting a move on itself.

IN JUSTICE TO MR. DAVENPORT.

It should be remembered that while Mr. Davenport has appeared in the public eye as the leader in the fight for annexation and against incorporation, he has not been acting for himself alone, but for himself and others of a dozen or more, who selected him for the leadership and contributed to his expense fund, by right of his superior capacity for the place. In referring to his remarks to the Glendale Board of Trustees on the subject recently, and in giving the substance of them, he was made to say that "the fight was his fight;" that he had paid the expense of it, etc. In justice to Mr. Davenport, we should have been more explicit, and said that he and the others from whom he was acting had made the fight, and that he and they had joined in the payment of the expense of it. However, this was a distinction that was well understood in the community. In so far as we represented Mr. Davenport as arrogating to himself all the credit of the contest, we were wrong, and cheerfully accord him this correction.

The inconsiderate treatment of Southern California at the hands of the legislature just adjourned, under the domination of San Francisco and the north end, has served to bring the matter of state division prominently to the front again. A list of grievances, few but formidable, is being prepared, statistics are being compiled, and arguments are being arranged. They are all of powerful and convincing effect, and are to be made ready for the campaign to be opened at once.

The link in "good roads" connecting Central Avenue with San Fernando Road, on the Tropico Avenue line to Hollywood, Los Angeles and the ocean beaches, is receiving its finishing touches.

"Be calm! Fret not thyself because of adverse things. God rules the world, and out of evil brings good to him who loves and trusts and sings."

Only four more days until the extra session of congress convenes.

It is verily believed that the commander of the army of the United States at San Antonio, Texas, will soon be heard reading the riot act to those people across the Mexican border.

The tidings from disordered Mexico are no more reassuring today than when, a month ago, the army of the United States began its demonstration in that direction.

That the extra session will be made the occasion for "doing politics" by the democratic wing of the house there seems little room for doubt. Perhaps the gentleman at the other end of the avenue will take a hand in the game also.

In the appointment of Walter Lowery Fisher, to succeed Mr. Ballinger, as secretary of the interior, the president refuses to admit that, however true it may be that Mr. Fisher is the warm personal friend of Mr. Gifford Pinchot, the policy of the administration of the interior department will not be different from what it has been all along. It was conservation under the much maligned Ballinger, and it will be conservation under the much admired Fisher.

The legislature has "made good" and adjourned.

The two Bills, Taft and reciprocity, will hold the "boards" from next Tuesday on.

Municipal incorporation is all the rage with the towns about Los Angeles. It seems to be a form of contagion. Among those apparently affected with it is San Fernando, as we learn from the Press. Nothing like it, neighbor, Tropico has had a siege of it, and pronounces the experiences had most delightful, with benign results. For character, dignity, standing, and achievement in an orderly and effective manner it seems the one thing needful to an overgrown community like San Fernando.

Referring to the annexation to Glendale of a part of the territory of the city of Tropico, and as bearing on the legality thereof, we will content ourselves with a single quotation from the provisions of the state statute found in Section 7, Chapter 1, General Laws, relating to the organization of Municipal Corporations, as follows, to wit: "If the territory so proposed to be annexed consists, in whole or in part, of any municipal incorporation, or a part thereof, such territory shall not be annexed under the provisions of this section."

Guy Rice of Rice Brothers, is in the city superintending the shipment of three carloads of orange trees from the Rice Nursery on Cypress Avenue for their 240 acre ranch at Porterville.

1912 CONGRESS IS PRIZE

Judge Hutton Wants Delegation to
Get Next Irrigation Gathering

An active delegation of Los Angeles boosters at the next National Irrigation congress, to be held in Chicago in December of this year, will win for Los Angeles the 1912 session of the congress in the opinion of Judge George H. Hutton of the superior court.

Judge Hutton has been a delegate to the congress for several successive years and, as long ago as the Spokane congress in 1909, commenced the campaign to bring the big convention to Los Angeles in 1912. Last year at Pueblo, Colo., the name of Los Angeles was presented to the congress as a convention city, with Judge Hutton as chairman of the California delegation directing the campaign.

Chicago had prior claim to the honor, and the California delegates withdrew Los Angeles' claims to make the selection of Chicago unanimous, with the reminder that Los Angeles would renew its demand at Chicago this year for the congress of 1912.

"With the superior attractions which Los Angeles has to offer, the irrigation congress should draw at least 2000 delegates to this city in 1912," said Judge Hutton today, "Spokane had 1700, Pueblo slightly more, and Chicago expects nearly 2000. Los Angeles should draw a record-breaking list of delegates, men whose coming here would be of permanent value to the Southwest, as the congress comprises a body of active, intelligent men of affairs, attorneys and agriculturists.

"The 1912 Irrigation congress will be especially significant, as it is to be held on the eve of a presidential campaign, in which the Pinchot policies of federal control of national resources undoubtedly will be an issue before the people.

"Those same policies will be an issue before the congress, and the delegates will go on record with regard to them, a fact which will make its sessions of exceptional interest."

Past sessions of the congress have been generally in favor of the Pinchot policies, and Judge Hutton is an enthusiastic advocate of the policy of federal control of resources as the only scientific and practical manner of handling the problem.

Already Judge Hutton and others interested in securing the 1912 congress for Los Angeles are making plans to that end by preparing for a strong delegation to Chicago in December. The normal California representation in the congress is about twenty-five. Los Angeles should have from five to ten effective delegates to win the gathering, it is planned.

TO APPEAL BALDWIN CASE.

The case of Beatrice Anita Baldwin against the estate of the late E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin, which has attracted so much attention throughout California, wherein the plaintiff claims to be the daughter of the dead millionaire and asks for a partial distribution of the \$12,000,000 estate, is to be appealed to the supreme court. Following the signing of the decree denying the petition for a distribution of the estate, by Judge Rives of the Superior court, the girl's attorneys at once began the preparation of a transcript for an appeal.

According to the decree the court found that there was no marriage between E. J. Baldwin and the mother of the girl, otherwise known as Beatrice Anita Turnbull; that Anita Baldwin is not a legitimate child of E. J. Baldwin and consequently not entitled to a distribution of the estate, and that no costs can be recovered by one party from the other.

Without a doubt, no other case ever tried in a local court attracted so much attention or presented such an array of legal talent as did the Baldwin case. The trial which lasted nearly three weeks brought forth sensational testimony from Mrs. Turnbull relative to her alleged contract marriage with Baldwin and also of her relations with Col. Pope, a Boston millionaire. At the end of the trial the jury was instructed to find for the defendant.

MAKES MORE COUNTY JOBS.

Under the new county government law recently passed by the state legislature many new jobs will be created in the county offices. The county auditor will be allowed three new deputies, the county clerk a telephone operator and a clerk, the county recorder two deputies, and the county treasurer one deputy. These positions will pay from \$75 to \$150 a month. Besides creating these vacancies the law grants raises in salaries for many of the present county employees.

Time Was When He Was the Lime-light.

Colonel Roosevelt has selected an unpropitious time for his swing round the circle. The limelight is otherwise engaged just now.

TROPICO CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Church of the Brethren.
Park and Glendale avenues. Services each Sunday. Sunday school 10 a.m. Preaching 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Christian Workers, 7 p.m. Ministers—Wm. Stutsman, M. M. Eselman, S. S. Garst, Joseph Root. Everybody quite welcome to all services.

Presbyterian Church.
Rev. C. Blanchard Hatch, pastor. Bible School with Baraca-Philadelphians, 9:45 a.m. F. C. Richardson, superintendent. Sermon 11:00 a.m. Christian Endeavor 6:45. Evening Sermon 7:30. Wednesday evening: Lecture Room Talk, Conference and Prayer. Church Parlor Meetings: Baraca-Philadelphians, Business and Social, third Friday of each month at 7:30 p.m. Ladies' Missionary Society, third Tuesday of each month at 2:30 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society, first Wednesday of each month at 2:00 p.m.

Methodist Church.
Rev. W. C. Botkins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 10 a.m. Epworth League meeting at 6:30 p.m. Mid-week prayer meeting at 7:30 p.m., Wednesday.

Methodist Episcopal of Casa Verdugo.
corner Louise and Dyden streets. Rev. C. R. Norton. Sunday services: Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.; C. E., 6:30 p.m. Superintendent—Preaching at 11 a.m.

First Baptist.
Third and Louise streets. Rev. Eugene Barnes. Sunday services: Sunday school, 10:45 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. L. Y. M. C., 6:30 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday.

Catholic.
Seventh and Cedar streets. Rev. J. S. O'Neill. Sunday services: Mass and Sunday school follows. Mass 10:30.

Central Christian.
Sixth and Louise streets. Rev. J. W. Utter. Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. C. E., 6:30 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

First M. E.
Third and Dayton. Rev. J. F. Humphrey. Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Epworth League, 6:30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

First Presbyterian.
Fourth and Cedar streets. Rev. S. L. Ward. Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. C. E., 6:30 p.m. Wednesday evening, prayer meeting.

Seventh Day Adventist.
Fourth street Sanitadium. Sabbath school, 10:00 a.m. Preaching, 11:00 a.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 7:30 p.m.

St. Mark's Episcopal.
Fourth and Isabelle streets. Rev. R. O. Mackintosh. Sunday services: Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m.

West Glendale.
Fifth and Pacific. Rev. A. B. Morrison. Sunday services: Sunday school, 10 a.m.; preaching, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

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SOCIAL NOTES.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Wm. Harvey, Jr., entertained at her home on Tropico avenue, the Tropico Bridge Whist club. The affair was given in honor of Mesdames Shepard and Fleming and covers were laid for twelve. The head prize was won by Mrs. Turk, and Mrs. Shepard captured the consolation trophy. The ladies participating in the afternoon's enjoyment were, besides the hostess and the guests of honor, Mrs. A. H. Sellers of Pasadena, Mrs. Turk of Glendale, Miss C. H. Scheu of Central avenue, Mrs. A. L. Bancroft and Mrs. Leigh Bancroft of Brand Blvd., Mrs. Charles Barker of Los Angeles, Mrs. Emil Tholen of Brand Blvd., Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. Richards of Central avenue and Mrs. O. S. Richardson of Chicago.

Mrs. C. H. Scheu of Central avenue will give an afternoon tea in honor of Mrs. Treslar who has recently moved into the Pratt house on Glendale avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Merrill of Brand Blvd., entertained at dinner last Sunday Dr. and Mrs. Freeman of Los Angeles.

Misses Leeta McCoy and Emily Elias entertained at the home of Miss Emily Elias in honor of Miss Pearl Goode of Glendale. Miss Goode and Mr. Sol Rehart carried off the first prizes at 500. The guests included Misses George Duffet, Mabel Evans, Myrtle Pulliam, Emma Pulliam, Grace Grady and Pearl Goode; Messrs. James Wells, Fay Stone, Sol Rehart, Granville McClure, Dwight Stephenson, Frank Mosher, Owen Emery and George Mitchell.

Mrs. B. W. Richardson of Eulalia street gave a towel shower Wednesday afternoon in honor of Miss Lillian Welher, whose engagement to Roy F. Bancroft was announced last week. Those present were Mrs. A. L. Bancroft, Mr. C. A. Bancroft, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. McIntosh, of Santa Ysabel, Mrs. Morris Cook, Mrs. T. O. Snyder, Mrs. Arthur Paine and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. Street. Luncheon was served and an enjoyable afternoon was spent.

REVIVAL SERVICES AT M. E. CHURCH SUCCESSFUL

Rev. and Mrs. Ireland Continue to Draw Large Crowds—Song Service A Drawing Card.

The revival services are still continuing under the leadership of evangelist H. B. Ireland. All who have heard him have greatly enjoyed his stirring, soul uplifting sermons. He is spiritual, intensely in earnest and greatly in love with the souls of men. He is a power both in sermon and song. Don't miss hearing him before the meetings close. Services each evening except Saturday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday promises to be a great day in the Methodist church. At 11 a. m. Rev. Ireland will preach and a membership service will be held. In the evening there will be a general rally and mass meeting. The music will be made a special feature of these services. Mrs. Ireland will play the melophone at each service.

WOMAN PLACED IN CHARGE OF UNITED STATES MINTS

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Secretary MacVeagh approved yesterday an order which will place a woman in direct charge of all the mints and assay offices in the United States, for short intervals at various times within the year.

She is Miss Margaret Kelly of the mint bureau, one of the three highest paid women in the government service. George E. Roberts, director of the mint is obliged to be absent from the treasury much of the time, and is also away much of the time.

VOLCANO ERUPTION IS THREATENED

REDDING, Cal., March 29.—The unusual semi-annual story of threatened volcano eruption in the border range of Modoc and Siskiyou counties is told by prospectors near Lookout, arriving here Wednesday. The only new feature of the tale is that a yellowish blaze was seen to shoot from the side of Glass mountain.

NO RAISE FOR PARK LABORERS.

Claiming that there are 150 men on the waiting list to be employed, the park board refused to raise the wages of the park employees from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day, when representatives from the Park Employees Improvement association, an organization of the park laborers, called at its office, Tuesday, requesting a raise. The men denied that their organization was a union or anything of a like nature, but said that the men advocated a raise in wages.

Gone to Waste
"I don't like the way they reported my speech," complained the new Congressman.
"Why, they sprinkled in plenty of laughter and applause."
"Yes, but how about all them gestures?"

Bryn Mawr Girls to Seek Dorothy.



MISS DOROTHY ARNOLD.

whose mysterious disappearance on December 12 of last year has not yet been solved. Denver classmate will start new movement in endeavor to trace her. Miss Frederica Lefevre, who was a classmate of Dorothy Arnold, the beautiful New York girl, who disappeared last December 12, has received a police description of the missing girl with the request that after having given the matter publicity in a local paper, she forward the circular to other Bryn Mawr girls, who are now in the West.

AMERICA'S SWEET TOOTH

The people of the United States consume, says the New York Sun, half their own weight in sugar every year. If we take the quantity of sugar produced in the United States and add to this the quantity brought from our own islands and the quantity imported from foreign countries and subtract therefrom the amount exported, we get a grand total of considerably more than 7,000,000,000 pounds consumed in the country.

By dividing the population into this grand total, says the Bakers Weekly, we get an average of 81½ pounds per capita, speaking in round terms, for 1910, and about a like quantity for 1909. Taking the total consumption and comparing it with the total population in the section known as continental United States, the average yearly consumption of sugar is found to be about 81½ pounds per capita.

In fact the people of the United States are larger consumers of sugar per capita than those of any other country in the world except England, for which the latest figures show a consumption averaging 86 pounds per capita. The next largest per capita consumption is in Denmark, 77½ pounds; followed by Switzerland, 64 pounds; Sweden, 54 pounds, and Germany and Holland each about 43½ pounds.

Not only is the United States the second largest consumer per capita, but the total amount consumed annually is much greater than that of any other country, aggregating, as above indicated, more than 7,000,000,000 pounds a year against about 4,000,000,000 pounds in England and about 3,000,000,000 pounds in Germany.

About one-half of the sugar consumed in the United States is brought from foreign countries, about one-half from our own islands and the remaining one-fourth produced in this country. The total production of sugar in the United States now amounts to one and three-quarter billion pounds a year, of which more than a billion pounds is beet sugar and about three-quarters of a billion cane sugar.

It is only recently that the production of beet sugar in the United States has come to exceed that of cane sugar. In 1900 domestic production of cane sugar was twice as great as that of beet sugar, and twenty years ago was more than sixty times as great, but the growth of beet sugar production has been very rapid in recent years, and in 1907 for the first time exceeded in quantity that produced from cane and has so continued since that time.

The sugar habit is evidently a growing one with the people of the United States and probably with those of other countries, since the total world production of sugar, including all countries for which statistics are available, has increased 50 per cent in the last ten years and about double in fifteen years. In our own case the consumption has shown a rapid growth, the per capita consumption having been in 1880 forty pounds, in 1890 fifty-one pounds, in 1900 fifty-nine pounds, and in 1910 approximately eighty-one and a half pounds.

WHY CITY PEOPLE CATCH COLD.

Possibly You Didn't Know That Colds Are Due to Contagion, Not to Weather Changes.

Have you ever noticed in church, immediately after a prayer or a sermon is finished, some one starts a cough and then a whole battery of coughs explode? The modern physician will tell you, by way of explanation, that microbe emanations from the breath of the coughers find their way into the respiratory tract of others, who—thereupon cough—too. Not alone in church, but in theaters and other indoor places where people gather in large numbers, is this coughing habit noticeable.

In an article dealing with this very subject, published in the current number of the Independent, it is explained that colds are slight infectious fevers which spread particularly among the population of cities, and that are due to contagion and not at all to changes in the weather. These may predispose by lowering resistive vitality and by disturbing the circulation in mucous membranes, but it is the presence of an infectious germ that gives rise to the symptoms of a cold. When one of these bothersome affections gets into a household, usually more than one person suffers from it, and it spreads in offices and schools and the like. It is much more frequently caught in a crowd than anywhere else.

The people who have a succession of colds during the winter time, and those who have to work where many people come and go during the day are particularly susceptible to them. It is not to some sudden change in the weather that the physician looks for the origin of the cold, but to some rather intimate contact with other sufferers from similar affection.

KENTUCKY FIRM WILL LEARN SIZE OF CITY.

That all Easterners have not yet read the census reports and do not realize that Los Angeles has graduated from the village class is evidenced by a letter received by the building department from a firm in Louisville, Ky., stating that a contractor had purchased a large quantity of glass to be used in a building to be erected in this city. They had mislaid the correspondence and would the building department here kindly look up their records and give the informant the name of the contractor.

Mark C. Cohn, chief clerk, dictated a letter stating that since the first of the year there had been 2500 buildings started in Los Angeles and with the information at hand it would be impossible to tell which contractor the writer of the communication was referring to.

What He Needed
The Hobo—Please, mum, I'm a sick man. Do doctor gimme dis medicine, but I needs assistance in taking it.
The Lady—Poor fellow! Do you want a spoon and a glass of water?
The Hobo—No, mum. I wouldn't trouble yer. But this medicine haster le took before meals. Have yer got a meal handy?—Cleveland Leader.

A Chance to Save Money.....

You can save from 3 to 6 per cent. per month on your money! Now that sounds good, doesn't it? Let us tell you how. BEGINNING APRIL 1, 1911, I will use COUPON BOOKS, \$5.00, \$10.00 and other sizes if wanted. These I will sell at 3 per cent. discount, but the coupons will purchase their full face value in groceries.

For further information on this interesting subject, call us up and we will explain more fully the proposition. Three per cent. per month is equivalent to 36 per cent. per year! Where else can you get 36 PER CENT. PER ANNUM on an investment.

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A-1 Flour ½ bbl.85
Suetene 3 lbs.40
Suetene 5 lbs.65
Kingsford Starch10
Seeded Raisins, 3 pkgs.25
Eastern Codfish, per lb15
Ripe olives, bulk, per qt.20

Best Creamery butter, per lb 35 cts. 2 lbs. .65
6 Bars White King Soap\$.25
2 Bars Nugget Soap05
Western Star, Ben Hur, Fels-Naptha, Rub-No-More, Sunny Monday and 20-Mule Team Borax05
3 cans Old Dutch Cleaner25
3 bars Sapolio25

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RANCHERS ASK FLOOD DAMAGES.

Claiming that the county is responsible for their ranches in the Rio Hondo district having been submerged and partly washed away by reason of piles being too close together under a bridge recently constructed across the Gallatin road, thereby causing the stream to clog and overflow their ranches, J. H. Cooper and Thos. H. Mosely, by their attorney Gesner Williams has filed claims amounting to \$12,485 against the county with the board of supervisors. Mosely asks \$5550 for damages to his 6-acre ranch which includes two acres and some fig trees washed away. Cooper wants \$7935. They state that numerous other similar claims will be presented by other ranchers in the same locality. The board of supervisors will consider the claims at the next meeting and if they are disallowed the ranchers, no doubt, will start action to recover against the county.

OPENINGS FOR YOU

There are openings and opportunities in the Southwest for a million men at once. Good chances for:
Successful farmers.
Practical stock raisers.
Intelligent fruit growers.
Persistent miners.
Trained oil-well drillers.
Workers in the iron trades.
Bridge builders, etc.
Building mechanics.
Iron foundrymen.
Honest laborers, all kinds.
Farm hands, all kinds.
Shrewd merchandisers.
Capitalists and loan men.
Men seeking employment.
Men seeking investments.
Women needing work.
Women having money to loan.
Home-seekers, especially.
Little-landers, and big.
All who wish to earn an honest living or get a good return on their

A Sad Case
Beggar—please help me to recover my child.
Lady—Is your child lost?
Beggar—No, mum; but his clothes are worn out.—Boston Transcript.
Nothing Doing
"Can I buy four dollars' worth of chips in this here poker game?"
"You cannot. Wall street is the place for the small investor."

THE CASH Shoe Store!

Wishes to announce that it has just put in a New Line of Shoes and is prepared to fill the wants of its patrons better than ever. Our line of **WORK SHOES**

is especially selected with a view to please the wearer both in comfort and durability. *Repairing is Our Specialty.* Why throw a good pair of shoes away when 75c or \$1 spent in repairs will give you three or four months more of wear.

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Have you ever been in our store since we enlarged it. We carry a full line of men's, women's and children's shoes and men's furnishings. Come up and try us for your next pair of shoes and see what good service and good shoes we will give you for little money. We guarantee satisfaction.

IMMIGRATION LAST YEAR

to the United States, via New York, was 1,104,352. Of these 770,542 came in the steerage, and of this number it is estimated that over 700,000 were immigrants seeking a home in this country or Canada. Those who came in the cabins numbered 833,810, of whom 146,207 were in the first saloon cabins. The majority of these were returning American tourists.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED.

Eight Hundred Bills Pass Both Houses
Two Hundred and Fifty Signed Before Adjournment

NUMBER OF BILLS INTRODUCED, 2876

SACRAMENTO, March 23.—The thirtieth legislature listed eighty-five bills to that date 2876 bills were introduced, about 875 passed both houses and about 225 were signed by the governor before adjournment, in addition 103 constitutional amendments were introduced, of which thirteen were adopted by both houses and will be voted on by the people at a special election to be held October 10, 1911.

The legislature elected Judge John D. Wells of Los Angeles to be United States senator, succeeding Senator Frank P. Flint, who was not a candidate.

By general consent, railroad legislation which in the fall campaign was considered in the extra session "putting the railroad back out of politics" was the largest item before the legislature. Along this line, one big bill centering upon the railroad commission was passed, and a series of amendments extending the powers of the commission.

Majority for an entirely new tax system by which the state will derive its income from gross earnings of corporations was worked out and accepted.

On subjects talked over at a pre-legislative conference at San Francisco, legislation was enacted on conservation of water power, revision of election laws, county home rule, revision of criminal procedure, equal suffrage and employers' liability. Reapportionment of the state under the new federal census failed, apparently because a majority failed to agree on strictly mathematical apportionment in the larger cities and apportionment on any other basis was equally unacceptable. Civil service legislation also failed of enactment.

In the multiplicity of measures which were passed were the following:

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

A. B. 463, Bohnett—Railroad commission bill—This measure places all transportation companies under the supervision and control of the railroad commission, including all commercial and passenger railroads, and such portions of street railroads as are operated outside incorporated municipalities. It classifies companies operating boats in connection with railway lines, as common carriers under the provision of the act. The commission is empowered to establish rates, the provision being made that no rates shall be fixed by the commission until the railroad affected shall have been given twenty days' notice. The rates to become effective after the railroad does not itself set its rates. The railroads are required to file schedules of rates, fares, and agreements between railroads and other exhaustive information. The commission is given power to ascertain the physical value of all railroad property, salaries and wages, bonded indebtedness and the market value of all capital stock. It may prevent discrimination in charges, interstate rate wars, rebating and the giving of free passes. Signed by the governor.

A. B. 684, Flint—Making the tenure of office of the state superintendent of banking subject to the will of the governor, the act taking effect immediately after its passage, February 6, signed by the governor.

S. B. 471, Tyrell—Making the tenure of office of the bureau of labor statistics subject to the will of the governor, the act taking effect immediately after its passage. Signed by the governor.

S. B. 960, Black—Reducing the number of building and loan commissioners from two to one, to hold office at the pleasure of the governor and making other revisions of the building and loan act.

A. B. 515, Benedict (committee substitute)—Establishing a commission of five, appointed by the governor, to supervise the construction of roads under \$18,000,000 bond issue.

A. B. 1106, Bohnett—Making the office of state printer appointive at the pleasure of the governor.

S. B. 306, Boynton—For the Australian ballot, with party circle eliminated.

Walker-Young anti-race track bill—Prohibiting all betting, oral or otherwise, as well as pool selling, on contests of endurance between men and between beasts. Signed by the governor.

S. B. 1006, Statson—For graduated tax on all inheritances over \$25,000.

S. B. 306, Boynton—Providing for the use of the Australian ballot in all public elections without party designation for the judiciary, or the superintendent of public instruction.

A. B. 1225, Young—"Oregon" direct primary law, slightly modified.

A. B. 735, Clark—Creating a conservation board of control of five members to supervise appropriations of water for power purposes.

Committee bill—For a board of control of three members to supervise expenditures in state institutions.

S. B. 12, Curtin—Machinery for operating the state's new taxation system.

INDUSTRIAL MEASURES

A. B. 248, Griggs—Limiting the employment of females to eight hours per day, with a maximum of forty-eight hours per week, with the exception of women employed in picking, harvesting or drying of perishable fruit, named by the measure.

A. B. 338, Corder—Providing that prison-made articles may be sold to state institutions, solely for public use, and authorizing the state board of prison directors to employ prisoners in the manufacture of such articles as are needed in state institutions. Signed by the governor.

S. B. 159, Hare—Providing that no child under the age of 18 may be employed publicly between the hours of 10 p. m. and 5 a. m. and that no child under the age of 14 may be employed in mercantile or similar establishments, except by permission of judges of juvenile courts in certain instances. Signed by the governor.

S. B. 103, Sanford—Providing that payment of wages shall be only in cash or paper negotiable without discount. Signed by the governor.

S. B. 221, Boynton—Full crew bill—Specifying what crews shall be employed on freight and passenger trains. Signed by the governor.

S. B. 247, Wolfe—Repealing the act making it a misdemeanor to encourage seamen to leave their ships before expiration of contract. Signed by the governor.

S. B. 557, Boynton—Providing that "personal injury" suits shall be tried in the county in which the injury occurred.

S. B. 472, Julliard—Creating a board of three barber examiners, and providing for the licensing of journeymen; requiring three years' apprenticeship.

S. B. 14, Rosberry—Optional law for employer's liability in personal injury suits.

A. B. 1459, Kehoe—Federal statute for liability of common carriers, in personal injury cases.

A. B. 1030, Williams—Limiting the labor of trainmen and train telegraphers to sixteen hours per day.

A. B. 1188, Williams—Providing for the pensioning of public school teachers.

S. B. 14, Roseberry—Creating an industrial accident board; abolishing assumption of risk and "fellow servant" doctrine as grounds for defense; allowing injured employees indemnity equal to 65 per cent of average weekly wage. Employers are given option as to the coming under terms of bill.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

S. B. 693 and 725, Hare—Providing that butter and eggs in storage over three months may be sold only in containers specifying date on which they were put in storage; and making it a misdemeanor to sell cold storage butter or eggs as fresh. Signed by the governor.

S. B. 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

LIQUOR REGULATION.

A. B. 37, Wylie—Providing for local option in all incorporated cities and towns, and in supervisorial districts, excepting such cities and towns; elections in each instance to be upon the petition of 25 per cent of the electors.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The following constitutional amendments have been adopted by a two-thirds vote of each house of the legislature. They do not require the signature of the governor, but, to become effective, must be ratified by a majority of those voting at the election at which they are submitted.

Senate constitutional amendment 25, Gates—For the initiative and referendum. Providing that an act or an amendment to the constitution may be originated upon petition of 8 per cent of the total number of votes cast at the last preceding election for governor, and, upon certification of this petition by the secretary of state, shall be submitted to vote at the next general election. A petition bearing signatures of only 5 per cent of the voters of the state is sufficient to cause any measure to be submitted to the legislature at its next session, and it must there be acted upon without amendment within forty days. The legislature may propose a substitute measure, in which event both measures shall be submitted to the voters for decision. A referendum on any

measures, except certain emergency acts passed by the legislature, may be had upon petition of 5 per cent of the voters of the state.

Senate constitutional amendment 23, Gates—For the recall of elective officers. Petitions circulated any time after incumbency of six months or in case of legislators, within five days after a session convenes, if that time is less than six months, shall bring about an election for the recall of officers against whom they are directed. Such petitions must bear signatures of 12 per cent of the total vote for state officers, or, in case of county and city officials, a maximum of 25 per cent. For state officers elected from a subdivision of the state as are legislators, 20 per cent is required. The incumbent is automatically a candidate and a majority of votes cast must specify that he is to be recalled, or he remains in office. He is given space on the ballot to reply to the charge upon which he is to be recalled. The judiciary is included in the measure.

Senate constitutional amendment 8, Bell—For equal suffrage for men and women.

Senate constitutional amendment 25, Boynton—Providing that in criminal action cases shall not be reversed upon appeal unless the higher court decides that the errors cited involve a miscarriage of justice.

Senate constitutional amendment 17, Curtin—Enlarging the constitutional definition of eminent domain so that logging railroads are included as common carriers.

S. C. A. 47, Burnett—Enlarging powers of railroad commission to include jurisdiction over all public utilities.

A. C. A. 50, Sutherland—Providing that no transportation company may raise its rates without permission of the railroad commission and that the commission may authorize a lesser charge for a long than for a shorter haul.

A. C. A. Sutherland—Increasing the number of railroad commissioners to five, making them appointive, instead of elective, and defining their powers.

S. C. A. 5, Caminetti—For county home rule by charter.

S. C. A. 6, Caminetti—For a divided session of the legislature with a thirty day interval.

A. C. A. 23, Bohnett—Making the office of clerk of supreme court appointive by the court instead of elective.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

Among the concurrent resolutions adopted by the legislature were those favoring federal constitutional amendments for providing for election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and for an income tax.

In addition each house passed an individual resolution demanding protection against indiscriminate immigration in the recently ratified treaty with Japan.

Bills also were passed abolishing race track gambling and the use of slot machines; regulating moving picture exhibitions; prohibiting common drinking cups in public places; holding manufacturers responsible for adulteration of foods; providing that the net contents of most commodities shall be stamped on the container or that the container shall be of standard size; dividing the state into six fish and game districts, and establishing boards of commissioners for the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco and the Panama-Canal exposition at San Diego.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S VERSATILITY

Col. Roosevelt's versatility is displayed in the celebrity and suddenness with which he changes his opinions. In this respect his facility is unsurpassed. Nor does he ever waste time explaining why he approves today what he disapproved yesterday. In his life of Andrew Jackson he called "Old Hickory" a coarse, ignorant, unlettered ruffian who disgraced the great office he held. When the Colonel visited Nashville he stood on the steps of the Hermitage, Jackson's old home, and lauded the virtues of the hero of New Orleans. He told his hearers that Jackson was a brave, sincere, honest friend of the people and that his example was a splendid one for the youth of the country.—Oakland Tribune.

The above quotation is an illustration of Col. Roosevelt's character. But what's the use of rubbing it in all the time? His political influence is on the wane, a fact of which he is perfectly conscious; but like the boy walking through a grave yard at night and whistling to keep his courage up, Col. Roosevelt talks all the time to keep himself before the public.

Among the petitions which the City Council now has under advisement is one from the Board of Public Works requesting a sum sufficient to pay for moving the building at 1793 North Broadway, so approaches to the Buena Vista street bridge can be built. Another is from the Pacific Pure Food company requesting permission to erect a factory building on Pecan street, which is a residential district.



WORLD'S FAIR

Supervisors of Southern Counties to be Asked to Form Boosting Organization

At the regular meeting of the board of directors of the chamber of commerce Wednesday afternoon the matter of forming a Southern California World's Fair association was taken up and referred to the committee on expositions, with instructions to its members to confer with the boards of supervisors of Southern California counties which meet in this city April 5.

A commission similar to the one proposed yesterday was formed in connection with the world's fair in Chicago in 1893 and worked as a unit throughout the preparation for and maintenance of the expositions in Chicago and the Mid-winter fair in San Francisco. The good it accomplished was so obvious that it is hoped to do the same thing for Southern California by means of a similar association. The formation of Chicago's commission was based upon the assessed valuation of the various counties represented and the same plan will doubtless be followed here should the association be formed.

President Slauson announced at the meeting that he had taken up with the church federation the matter of concerted action for raising relief funds for Chinese plague sufferers and that next Sunday had been designated as the time for a general appeal through the various churches for contributions to be paid into the chamber or church organizations.

A communication from the Bakersfield board of trade was read which stated 300 from that city would visit the Los Angeles land show March 29.

POLL TAX POLITICAL PAP

The following editorial from the Los Angeles Herald will have the approval of all fair-minded citizens: "The legislature has done well, but it will not make a complete job of reform without abolishing the infamy known as the poll tax, which its chief beneficiaries, the tax gatherers, are now collecting in the offensive manner permitted by an act passed at a recent machine-dominated assembly. 'Thousands of people who do not object to paying any reasonable tax that city or state may assess do most strongly and properly object to the right of the collector to put his hand into their pockets and pick it. They object more strongly and properly because the tax serves no good purpose but is chiefly transferred to the pocket of the politician who does the pocket picking to stay there. The 'expenses' of gathering the tax are so great that but a small fraction reaches the state. 'What moral justification has this man who gets the bulk of the money

to keep for holding up a newcomer to California and making him pay a year before the law permits him the right to vote? What moral right has he to reach into the pay envelope of a poor workman and summarily take therefrom two dollars that may be sorely needed to get medicine for a sick child? The tax is not only offensive but in many cases works real hardship.

"The origin of the present collection method, moreover, makes it offensive to every decent citizen. A legislature controlled by the Southern Pacific machine saw in it a way of finding jobs all over the state for henchmen. The small fraction of the tax that reaches the public treasury makes it one of the most flagrant means of political pay ever devised.

"The senator or assemblyman of the future who shall frame and push through the legislature a bill to abolish the poll tax will become one of the most popular men in the state."

SENATOR LORIMER SCORED

Senator Owen Delivers a Forceful Address on the Initiative and Referendum

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 22.—Despite threats and predictions that he would be interfered with by Lorimer partisans in the Illinois legislature, Robert L. Owen, United States senator from Oklahoma, delivered a forceful exposition of the initiative and referendum at a public meeting of the house judiciary committee this afternoon.

Senator Owen was not interrupted. He suffered no open discourtesy, although several Lorimerites on the committee did not attend the meeting.

Senator Owen said the question of the initiative and referendum is a fight between organized greed and the people. The time has come to put an end to bribery and corruption and to machine politics, he said.

Senator Owen said the great wealth being piled up in this country by individuals under such politics and corruption, is leading thousands of families to ruin and decay, and in addition hundreds of thousands of other ambitious ones, who would imitate and follow these unjustly wealthy persons.

He then explained why he considered the initiative and referendum a cure for this false and unwholesome condition.

He said the initiative and referendum was bound to rule, and discussed the effect it would have in making the citizens more interested in politics and more patriotic.

Taking up the working of the initiative and referendum, and corrupt practices act, in Oklahoma and Oregon, Senator Owen said that poor men had been elected to the United States senate from these states.

"CITY BEAUTIFUL DAY"

When Flowers and Vegetables Will be Planted—April 8 Button Day

May 6 has been designated "City Beautiful" day in Los Angeles by a committee of the Federated Improvement association. It is proposed to plant flowers and vegetables on vacant lots throughout the city on that day, the intention being to interest citizens generally, and school children especially, in the movement.

On the day of planting, wagons will be furnished by the board of public works to haul refuse from vacant lots, and after the flowers and vegetables begin to grow, the police will see that they are not improperly disturbed. Of course, it will be necessary to obtain permission of owners of vacant lots before the latter can be planted.

April 8 was designated "City Beautiful" button day, it being proposed to sell on that day 25,000 "City Beautiful" buttons at 5 cents each.

A committee of 100 women will be named to aid in promoting the "City Beautiful" movement. On April 10 an illustrated lecture on "Planning the Ideal City" will be given in Blanchard hall by Miss Florence Mills. Pastors will be asked to make announcements from their pulpits concerning the movement, and efforts will be made to interest clubs and societies.

Each school and each improvement association will be asked to care for a lot on May 6.

MOTHERS' PICNIC

Beach Event to be Given by Redondo Parent-Teacher Federation on May 5

A mothers' picnic, to be held on the beach, May 5, is the event of first social importance on the calendar of the Parent-Teachers federation of Redondo. The program is to include several talks on subjects of vital interests to mothers.

Another plan of the federation is to give a social for both mothers and fathers in the month of April, at the home of a federation member.

The child study circle of the North school will meet tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Miss Georgia Burke is on the entertainment program for a whistling solo, and Miss Marie Dickinson for a reading. All friends of the school as well as parents of pupils are invited to attend.

Also to Sidestep Others' Ditto

You will observe that Colonel Roosevelt is still able to pass a given point at the same old pace.

You should subscribe for this paper.

BEGINNING MARRIED LIFE.

Love Itself Will Not Stay Unless You Work for It

Brides, little new wives—you do not realize the immense responsibility you have—you do not know how much it is in your own hands to mold your own and your husband's lives into happiness, or to make them. The destiny of your wedded life is in your hands.

You are happy now, and you say you always will be. Yes, that's the right attitude, but listen, you won't be happy very long unless you work for happiness. Life may always be one grand sweet song for you, but if it is, it will be because you have made it so. Love itself will not stay unless you work for it and make yourself worthy of it. Marriage is not the fulfillment of life—it is the beginning of a fuller, and at the same time, more complex and difficult life.

The bride does not understand this—at least for awhile. She learns later, usually, if she does not her marriage is more or less of a failure. Life is a glad, bewildering thing to the bride, and she is very likely to follow blindly in the paths of her older women relatives and friends have taken. She is a rudderless thing, the average bride. Love steers at the wheel, but without a compass. Common sense and judgment are needed to point out the best course to be taken and to help love steer into the right ports. For it is only by steering and aiming right that we succeed anything. We get just what we work for and look forward to and hope for in this life. In married life it is the same—if we would make a success of marriage we must aim and steer right.

And that means simply to follow the good, old-fashioned course that our plain, dear old grandmothers followed—the course of sympathy, companionship, co-operation, kindness, womanliness, common sense, industry and thrift, and like them to hold nothing more precious than husband and children and the home that shelters them all.

Alas! that modern women are so unnatural that they need to be told such things—alas, that they do not instinctively, as their grandmothers did, follow in the paths that are naturally concomitant with marriage!

When a woman marries, making a success of her marriage, becomes her business. The first step in that business should be the establishment of a home, and it is her right, too. Wedded couples who board or live with relatives lose much out of life. A young married couple needs to have a home so each can get really acquainted with the other—so they can be their own natural selves. They need a home where they can enjoy one another's society and make love just as much as they please. They need a home of their own to work for and plan for. It is a strong common interest between husband and wife, and the more common interests they have the better.

A woman cannot excuse herself from housekeeping because she is not strong, for a moderate amount of housework is healthful for even frail women. And the lack of furniture or means to set up housekeeping is no excuse for not making a home. Only a little furniture is needed to start with. For it is not the house or the things in it that make a home, but the spirit and the heart of its mistress. A home may be in a cottage of flat or in a mansion or in one room. The essential thing is that the bride love her home because it is the sanctuary of her love and the abiding place of herself and her man. If she loves her home she will devote herself to making it sweet and clean and cozy and as suitable to their needs and as expressive of their individuality as possible. If a woman but love her home, the place, and all who enter it will experience at once that indefinable atmosphere of domesticity which is the halo of a home.—Exchange.

SPACE AND TIME UNCONQUERABLE.

No cheating or bargaining will ever get a single thing out of nature's "establishment" at half price. Do we want to be strong—we must work. To be hungry?—we must starve. To be happy?—we must be kind. To be wise?—we must look and think. No changing of place at a hundred miles an hour, nor making of stuffs and thousands yards a minute, will make us one whit stronger, happier or wiser. There was always more in the world than men could see, walked they ever so slowly; they will see it no better for going fast. And they will at last, and soon, too, find out that their grand inventions for conquering (as they think) space and time, do, in reality, conquer nothing; for space and time are, in their own essence, unconquerable, and besides did not want any conquering; they wanted using. A fool always wants to shorten space and time, a wise man to lengthen both. A fool wants to kill space and kill time; a wise man, first to gain them, then to animate them.—John Ruskin.

"THE LEGISLATURE WAS PERFECT."

(From the Daily News)

The legislature has adjourned and Meyer Lissner has very properly sent his congratulations to Governor Johnson for the good work accomplished. The state has been saved and the grand old republican party has been wrenched from the grasp of the wicked Southern Pacific railroad. Meyer Lissner also congratulates the members of the legislature—that is to say that part of them that were obedient to his orders. It is funny, really laughable, how the prejudices of the people can be played upon. By the direction of Meyer Lissner of course "the republican party has been made the instrument through which the people of California rule." This is a species of modesty we never expected from such a source. "The record of the legislature has been perfect," says Meyer Lissner. Think of it. (Perfect.) It must be so. To doubt it would be treason. But in case there is a doubt as to whether the legislature was perfect, it should vanish after reaching this utterance from the Los Angeles Herald, that truthful organ of the democratic party of the state:

"That the assembly achieved so much in the line of reform was because it was a well organized army." Hence its perfection.

In the same editorial from which the above quotation is taken we find this:

"A leader by force of an engaging personality, clear moral vision, lofty ideals, sincere conviction and an iron will, Johnson's figure at Sacramento has been one to compel the performance of pledges. It doesn't matter much whether he got results through fear or love. He got them, and got them fairly, and got the right kind."

And further along the Herald says: "And not for one minute was any one but Johnson thought to be the general."

Of course this retracts from the dignity of Meyer Lissner, and its appearance indicates that the editorial was not revised by the editor of the Express, which may prove unfortunate for the Herald, the exponent of democracy in this end of the state, and it may have to correct it in order to square itself with the powers that control it, for the followers of Lissner will surely not submit to have the governor named as the general in chief, thus lessening the dignity and importance of the chairman of the state republican committee. But the legislature was perfect. There is no question about it.

A COMMENDABLE ACT

(From the Daily News)

Justice Max C. Sloss, of the Supreme court of the state of California, declined to attend the banquet given to Theodore Roosevelt by the Harvard club in San Francisco and act as toastmaster. All right thinking men will commend this act of Justice Sloss. The ex-president condemned the recall of judges of Arizona, but thought it proper that the recall should be applied to the judges of this state, thereby by implication characterizing the judiciary as corrupt, at least more corrupt than the bench in the territory. The ex-president therefore had forfeited the respect of the justices of this state.

The fact is that Theodore Roosevelt is all things to all men. His speeches are framed to meet the conditions and environments in which they are to be delivered irrespective of principle; and in this one particular he is consistent. He is thoroughly erratic, but rarely brilliant. He is a monumental specimen of verbosity; and if he is possessed of principles and is at all gifted with constructive statesmanship, they are buried so deep under the platitudes which flow so voluminously from him that they become a negative quality. It is true he has his followers, who like himself imagine that more is to be won for themselves by sophistry than by the consistent following of right principles. Theodore Roosevelt is a politician, and selfish glorification is the essence of his efforts. Power is the mainspring of his life, and he is not at all scrupulous in the methods to obtain it. When the time comes to act Justice Sloss will have many followers.

NEW YORK STATE CAPITOL.

Fire-Scorched and Water-Stained.

Showing a New Loss of \$6,000,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 29.—Fire-scorched and water stained, showing a net loss of \$6,000,000, not including thousands of precious and irreplaceable documents, the state capitol at Albany, Wednesday stands partly in ruins, following a fire that raged for seven hours in its courts and corridors.

The state library, with its 400,000 volumes, was destroyed. The senate and assembly chambers are smoke-blackened and soaked with water.

Common felt gun wads make very efficient substitutes for the more expensive wooden cleats for insulated wiring about a house.

BUILDING OWNERS MUST PROVIDE FIRE ESCAPES

Buildings in City Not Complying with Fire Escape Ordinance

SEVEN ARRESTS ARE MADE

More Complaints Have Been Asked by Building Inspector and Prosecuting City Attorney Has Promised to Issue Them

Seven arrests of alleged flagrant violators of the city ordinance providing protection for the equipment of buildings of the various classes with proper apparatus for fire protection were ordered Wednesday morning by Building Inspector Backus, and the summons to court have already been made.

Five complaints have been asked for by the office of the building inspector, and the city prosecuting attorney has promised to issue them without delay.

Complaints that were issued by the city prosecuting attorney for alleged violation of the city ordinance providing for proper fire protection, and the buildings that have not the required fire apparatus are as follows:

T. Weisendanger, "The Cliff," 3-story frame rooming house, 1112-14 E. Seventh street.

Frank Walker, 3-story frame apartments, 325 California street.

Mrs. D. Fuller, "Hoover apartments," 3-story frame, 3038 Hoover street.

J. Fearney, 3-story frame lodging house, 796 Central avenue.

F. F. Hicks, "The Avalon," 3-story frame lodging, 6245 E. Fifth street.

A. L. Nelson, 3-story frame rooming house, 515-19 E. Fourth street.

Geo. A. Tiele, 3-story frame flats, 729 W. Eleventh street.

MANY OTHERS

There are about 40 other buildings in the city which do not comply with the present city ordinance relative to fire escapes and equipment, say the officials.

No complaints have been asked for the owners of these buildings, however, as fully half have either commenced the erection of the proper fire equipment or have signified their willingness to do so.

Complaints will be issued within the next few days for all those who show no inclination to comply with the law.

The charge against those for whom complaints have been sworn is that the buildings which they own are not properly equipped with fire escapes of the kind and number required by the building ordinances of the city. Some of the violators also have not complied with the law in other particulars, such as failure to provide hose for fire purposes and failure to equip their buildings with a water pipe of sufficient size, it is alleged.

CHIEF SCORES ORDINANCE

The present city ordinances regarding fire protection are not sufficiently strict, says Fire Chief Eley, but such as they are, Building Inspector Backus is having a very hard time to secure their enforcement. The complaints he has asked for are for parties who, he declares, have assumed a defiant attitude and have repeatedly refused to comply with the ordinance. After many repeated warnings, the building inspector finally resorted to more drastic measures.

Most of these for whom complaints have been asked declare that their liberty is being infringed upon by being compelled by ordinance to provide apparatus for proper fire protection. It is said.

THE SENATE AND RECIPROCITY.

Various the the motives which inspire senators with reference to the delay of action on the Canadian reciprocity bill. There are opponents of the measure who are Progressive Republicans and have been howling for lower duties. Canadian reciprocity would give them lower duties which they do not want to take. There are narrow Standpat Protectionists. These latter will make a serious mistake if they turn their backs on the opportunity to stop tariff discussion by granting the popular concession which the ratification of Canadian reciprocity would represent.

The next session of Congress will give the Democrats larger power in the legislative branch of the government than they have had for many years. It is not likely that stopping with Canadian reciprocity will satisfy the old party of free trade, notwithstanding the fact that the development of Southern manufactures has developed protectionists in its ranks, but if the measure fails to go through now and succeeds at an extra session in which there is a larger body of Democrats, there will be an unfortunate loss of prestige to the Republican party.

There is a side reason why from a strictly partisan, practical standpoint it would be better for Republican politicians if an extra session were avoided. This will leave a small army of Republican peaceholders in positions whose salaries they will receive till next December unless there is an extra session of Congress. With an extra session of Congress there will be

new appointees to all the House positions, and the new appointees will be Democrats. It will mean a loss of two-thirds of a million dollars in salaries to Republican workers.

However, this is but a secondary consideration. The first great consideration is that the country needs Canadian reciprocity, and ought to have it.

FARTHEST NORTH IN THE WAR.

A monument has recently been put in place on the Crubaugh farm in Columbiana county, Ohio, which marks the farthest northern point reached by the Confederate forces during the Civil war.

It also marks the spot where Gen. John H. Morgan, the famous southern leader, surrendered. Many will not realize without looking at the map that Wellsburg is north of Gettysburg. For many years an old locust tree marked the place of surrender, but a short time ago it died and was cut down, the stump being taken to East Liverpool, O., and placed in the public library for safe keeping as a historical relic. It was the idea of the late W. L. Thompson, the well-known song writer, who lived near the scene of the fight, to erect a monument to mark the spot. He had a fund well started when he suddenly died, but his friends took up the work and carried it through. A huge granite boulder was put in place last year, but it was not until a few weeks ago that the bronze tablet was put in place and the monument dedicated. The tablet bears this inscription, "This stone marks the spot where the Confederate raider, General John H. Morgan, surrendered his command to Maj. George W. Rue, July 26, 1863, and is the farthest point north ever reached by any body of Confederate troops during the Civil war."—Springfield Republican.

Man is able to stand extreme cold better than extreme heat, more persons been killed by sunstroke than by freezing.

A single hailstorm last fall did damage estimated at \$40,000 to growing flowers in a floricultural town in Southern France.

A Boston sewage pumping station utilizes for fuel the screenings from sewage, dried and compressed into briquettes.

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bonded indebtedness and the market value of all capital stock. It may prevent discrimination in charges, interest rate wars, rebating and the giving of free passes. Signed by the governor.

A. B. 684, Flint—Making the tenure of office of the state superintendent of banking subject to the will of the governor, the act taking effect immediately after its passage, February 6, signed by the governor.

S. B. 471, Tyrell—Making the tenure of office of the bureau of labor statistics subject to the will of the governor, the act taking effect immediately after its passage. Signed by the governor.

S. B. 960, Black—Reducing the number of building and loan commissioners from two to one, to hold office at the pleasure of the governor and making other revisions of the building and loan act.

A. B. 515, Benedict (committee substitute)—Establishing a commission of five, appointed by the governor, to supervise the construction of roads under \$18,000,000 bond issue.

A. B. 1106, Bohnett—Making the office of state printer appointive at the pleasure of the governor.

S. B. 306, Boynton—For the Australian ballot, with party circle eliminated.

Walker-Young anti-race track bill—Prohibiting all betting, oral or otherwise, as well as pool selling, on contests of endurance between men and between beasts. Signed by the governor.

S. B. 1006, Stetson—For graduated tax on all inheritances over \$25,000.

abolishing the office of sheep inspector. All signed by the governor.

A. B. 43, Struckenbruck—Requiring the placing of fire escape signs at the exits of hotels.

LIQUOR REGULATION.

A. B. 37, Wylie—Providing for local option in all incorporated cities and towns, and in supervisorial districts, excepting such cities and towns; elections in each instance to be upon the petition of 25 per cent of the electors.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The following constitutional amendments have been adopted by a two-thirds vote of each house of the legislature. They do not require the signature of the governor, but, to become effective, must be ratified by a majority of those voting at the election at which they are submitted.

Senate constitutional amendment

25, Gates—For the initiative and referendum. Providing that an act or an amendment to the constitution may be originated upon petition of 8 per cent of the total number of votes cast at the last preceding election for governor, and, upon certification of this petition by the secretary of state, shall be submitted to vote at the next general election. A petition bearing signatures of only 5 per cent of the voters of the state is sufficient to cause any measure to be submitted to the legislature at its next session, and it must there be acted upon without amendment within forty days. The legislature may propose a substitute measure, in which event both measures shall be submitted to the voters for decision. A referendum on any

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ONE TROPICO MARCH 28 HARRY ORDINANCE NO. 1.

An Ordinance Fixing the Time and Place of Holding Meetings of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropic.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Tropic do ordain as follows: Section 1. The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropic shall be held on Thursday of each and every week, at 7:00 o'clock p.m., provided that whenever the time for any of said meetings falls upon a legal holiday the same shall be held upon the next business day unless otherwise ordered by said Board of Trustees.

Sec. 2. All meetings of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropic, regular and special, shall be held in that certain north room of the ground floor of the brick building known as the Bank of Tropic Building, located at the junction of Central Avenue and San Fernando Road, in the City of Tropic, County of Los Angeles, State of California.

Sec. 3. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance, and shall cause the same to be printed and posted in three public places in said City of Tropic, to-wit: One copy upon the bulletin board at the entrance to the office of the Board of Trustees of said City above mentioned, and

One copy upon the bulletin board at the entrance to the Postoffice of said City of Tropic, located at southwest corner of San Fernando Road and Central Avenue, in said City, and

One copy upon the bulletin board at southeast corner of Brand Boulevard and Tropic Avenue, in said City. And thereupon and thereafter this ordinance shall be in full force and effect.

Adopted this 30th day of March, 1911.

C. C. RITTENHOUSE,

President of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropic.

Attest—S. M. Street, City Clerk of the City of Tropic.

State of California, City of Tropic,

ss.—S. M. Street, City Clerk of the City of Tropic, do hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was duly adopted by the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropic, State of California, and signed by the President of said Board at a regular meeting thereof, held March 30, 1911, by the following vote, to-wit: Ayes: Bancroft, Hobbs, Richardson, Rittenhouse, Webster, Noes; None, Absent, None.

S. M. STREET,

City Clerk of the City of Tropic.

ORDINANCE NO. 2.

An Ordinance Adopting a Common Seal for the City of Tropic.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Tropic do ordain as follows: Section 1. That a seal, consisting of a circular disk one and seven-eighths (1 7/8) inches in diameter, with a design cut thereon, showing a landscape mountain view with rising sun and palm trees and having the words "City of Tropic, Incorporated March 28th, 1911" cut around the outer edge thereof, and the same is, hereby adopted as the common seal of the City of Tropic.

Sec. 2. That the City Clerk of the City of Tropic shall be the custodian of the corporate seal.

Sec. 3. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance, and shall cause the same to be printed and posted in three public places in said City of Tropic, to-wit:

One copy upon the bulletin board at the entrance to the office of the Board of Trustees of said City above mentioned, and

One copy upon the bulletin board at the entrance to the Postoffice of said City of Tropic, located at southwest corner of San Fernando Road and Central Avenue, in said City, and

One copy upon the bulletin board at southeast corner of Brand Boulevard and Tropic Avenue, in said City. And thereupon and thereafter this ordinance shall be in full force and effect.

Adopted this 30th day of March, 1911.

C. C. RITTENHOUSE,

President of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropic.

Attest—S. M. Street, City Clerk of the City of Tropic.

State of California, City of Tropic,

ss.—S. M. Street, City Clerk of the City of Tropic, do hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was duly adopted by the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropic, State of California, and signed by the President of said Board at a regular meeting thereof, held March 30th, 1911, by the following vote, to-wit:

Ayes: Bancroft, Hobbs, Richardson, Rittenhouse, Webster, Noes; None, Absent, None.

S. M. STREET,

City Clerk of the City of Tropic.

ORDINANCE NO. 3.

An Ordinance Providing for the Official Bonds of Certain City Officers and Fixing the Amounts of Same.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Tropic do ordain as follows: Section 1. That the City Clerk, City Treasurer, and City Marshal shall be required to execute official bonds in the following and sum, to-wit:

First. The City Clerk in the penal sum of \$500.

Second. The City Treasurer in the penal sum of \$500.

Third. The City Marshal in the penal sum of \$500.

Sec. 2. That said bonds shall be secured by the respective principals, by at least two sureties who shall be approved by the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropic, and shall be conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties as such officers, and shall be conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties as such officers, and shall be conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties as such officers.

Sec. 3. That said bonds shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropic, and shall be filed with the City Clerk, which shall be filed with the City Clerk.

Sec. 4. That each of said officers shall present the receipted official bonds to the Board of Trustees for approval within ten days after the election at which they were elected, provided that said officers heretofore elected shall submit their official bonds within ten days after the taking effect of this ordinance.

Sec. 5. That the City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance, and shall cause the same to be printed and posted in three public places in said City of Tropic, to-wit:

One copy upon the bulletin board at the entrance to the office of the Board of Trustees of said City above mentioned, and

One copy upon the bulletin board at the entrance to the Postoffice of said City of Tropic, located at southwest corner of San Fernando Road and Central Avenue, in said City, and

One copy upon the bulletin board at southeast corner of Brand Boulevard and Tropic Avenue, in said City. And thereupon and thereafter this ordinance shall be in full force and effect.

Adopted this 30th day of March, 1911.

C. C. RITTENHOUSE,

President of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropic.

Attest—S. M. Street, City Clerk of the City of Tropic.

State of California, City of Tropic,

ss.—S. M. Street, City Clerk of the City of Tropic, do hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was duly adopted by the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropic, State of California, and signed by the President of said Board at a regular meeting thereof, held March 30th, 1911, by the following vote, to-wit:

Ayes: Bancroft, Hobbs, Richardson, Rittenhouse, Webster, Noes; None, Absent, None.

S. M. STREET,

City Clerk of the City of Tropic.

Miss Grace Bryan to Wed in June.



Miss Grace Dexter Bryan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan, will be married early in June to Richard L. Hargreaves, a business man of Lincoln. Announcement of the engagement was made by Mr. Bryan. The young people have been acquainted since childhood and the marriage has met with the approval of both families.

Despite the unhappy experience of Miss Bryan's eldest sister, who was recently divorced from the artist, Leavitt, the great commoner made no effort to sway the younger girl in her choice of a husband, believing that every American woman should be given the right to pick out her own lifemate.

UPON THE RECOMMENDATION OF MAYOR ALEXANDER AND MEYER LISSNER, OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES, THE CITY COUNCIL, TUESDAY, ADOPTED A RESOLUTION INVITING THE NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE TO HOLD ITS NEXT MEETING IN THIS CITY.

The resolution guarantees the expenses, not to exceed \$5000, to the experts to come here to study local conditions with a view to formulating a new charter. Mr. Lissner, who is to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the league in New York city next month, will extend the invitation.

In a letter to Mayor Alexander which was referred to the council, Mr. Lissner outlines the purpose of bringing this organization to our city.

The letter follows: "Dear Mr. Mayor: A meeting of the executive committee of the National Municipal League, which I expect to attend, will be held in New York city on April 26 for the purpose of fixing the time and place of the next annual meeting of the league."

As a result of the annual meetings of the National Municipal League are well attended by the most eminent experts on municipal affairs in the United States, and the league for many years has been the recognized leader of movements tending to improve the government of municipalities.

It occurred to me that an effort should be made to secure for Los Angeles the next meeting, which is usually held in November. And in this connection I suggest the following idea:

That the mayor and council invite the National Municipal League to hold its annual meeting this year in Los Angeles, and request that organization to send here in advance of its meeting well organized experts to make an investigation and study of the different branches of our municipal government and prepare, in cooperation with some of our own citizens, a modern charter for this city, to be presented and discussed at the annual meeting.

Our charter making and amending in the past for various reasons has not been satisfactorily done. Our present charter is more like a compilation of ordinances than a fundamental document. It is much too cumbersome. In recent years there have been marked changes tending toward simplification in the form of municipal governments. How far those theories may be successfully applied to the government of the city of several hundred thousand or a million is our problem—and it has not yet been solved in practical operation.

It would be my hope that if the city of Los Angeles would invite the National Municipal League to come to Los Angeles to study our problem and report thereon, guaranteeing to the experts who would come in advance their actual expenses, not to exceed in the aggregate \$5000, that I might be able to induce the other members of the executive committee to decide upon Los Angeles as the place for the annual meeting.

If this were brought about, it would, in my opinion, be as good an advertisement as the city ever obtained, and would result in the possibility of presenting to a board of freeholders to be thereafter elected a scientific, modern, comprehensive and yet simple city charter.

If my suggestion appeals to your honor, I would be glad to have you transmit same to council with your approval and request for an early determination."

A FEW POINTERS.

Now that the prize contest at the Bungalow Studio is drawing to a close it might be well to mention a few points we think would help the backward, but would be competitor.

The composition, placing of the figure with reference to the boundaries of the picture should be brought out. Particular note should be made of the concentration of interest on the most important part of any portrait, the face. Attention should be given to the outline of the figures against the background. Naturalness of pose, harmonious mounting and retouching should be remembered in the answers. Incongruous accessories should never be introduced in a portrait. Perhaps these hints will aid the doubtful but anxious to try.

E. S. Ayres and wife, with their son, master Stewart, who left Tropic several weeks ago for a belated vacation and "back east," have arrived at Cambridge, Mass., from whence they are "doing" Boston and vicinity, and having the time of their lives visiting the great museums, conservatory of music, and schools of technology, for which Boston and Cambridge are noted, and in which they have so deep an interest. From Rochester, New York they remembered the members of the Tropic Baraca class with souvenirs of that masterful institution.

JUST FOR A DAY.

Like as a meteor passing swiftly across the firmament, lighting only for an instant the darkness of night, so was the advent of a little daughter into the home of Geo. W. Todd, and just so rapid was the transit of its little soul into the realm beyond. Just for a day did the little one have its being, but that was long enough for the spark of paternal and maternal love to be kindled.

Last week the 23rd inst., the little daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Todd of Tropic avenue, and it lived only twenty-four hours.

The little body was laid to rest by loving friends on Saturday, in Grand View cemetery. The mother's condition is hopeful, considering the trials through which she passed.

Concealed.

"I want to hide this money where John will never find it."

"Stick it between the leaves of the family Bible."

William Is Wise To Job.

Official announcement that Charles D. Hilles is to become secretary to President Taft leads to the conclusion that Leob could not afford the job without the big increase in salary that was refused by Congress.

Expert Advice.

"How long does it take to learn how to run an automobile?"

"You'll need about three days to acquaint yourself with the working parts of the machine and a week to master the vocabulary."

Mirage Just Fooled Him.

When Gifford Pinchot measured the qualifications of the Republican Presidential candidate of 1912 he couldn't have been looking in a mirror!

Was a Sight For the Gods.

The moving picture men overlooked a bet if they failed to catch Hale, Burrows, Depew and Carter adjourning from Washington sine die.

A BIT OF ANCIENT HISTORY.

We have been favored with a copy of the directory and historical souvenir of the First Presbyterian church of Glendale by its pastor, Rev. S. Lawrence Ward. As a record of the birth and early life of this organization, the publication is of interest to the people of Tropic. Of the twelve charter members of the church five of them were old residents of Tropic: Samuel A. Ayers and Minnie Ayers his wife, Mary G. Ayers, their daughter, Mrs. Catherine Erskine and Mrs. Rachael Christler, her mother. The other seven were the members of the family of the late E. T. Byram, Mr. John D. Miller, the father of Mrs. Byram and Miss Alice Miller, his daughter, now Mrs. Elias Ayers, and Miss Adah Z. Coleman. The church was organized in 1884, under the name of the Presbyterian Church of Riverdale. At about the same time the Methodists of the valley organized their church, and called it the M. E. Church of Riverdale. At or about the same time the tract of land now known as the valley View Tract and Riverdale Heights, then a two-hundred-acre vineyard, was subdivided into 10 and 20 acre lots and called Riverdale. The locality was developing rapidly, and the settlers began casting about for a new name for the settlements on the east side of the valley which tended at the outset to harmonize and grow up together. Finally "Glendale" was the name hit upon, and was applied generally to the entire section. The neighborhood post office was kept in a store standing on the southeast corner of the Davenport tract. Things were moving along very nicely. Crow (now Glendale) avenue, a mere trail from San Fernando road to the Verdugo foothills was the main thoroughfare, and at first promised to lead in attracting home-seekers. In the mean time the north enders started a "boom." In fact, things were on the boom all over the valley. Mr. W. C. B. Richardson had granted this S. P. railroad some ten or fifteen acres for depot grounds and shop or yard room, and the present depot was built. While all this was going on, in 1885, the name of the Presbyterian church was changed to that of the new name the district had adopted—the Presbyterian Church of Glendale,—and under that name the organization with the help of the people of the territory of the now new city of Tropic, erected on the northwest corner of what is now known as the Cushing Tract, their place of worship. It would be profitless to review all the incidents of that early period of growth and development in this connection. Suffice it to say that one bright morning in 1887, when the "boom" was about at its "biggest," the people at this end of the valley awoke to find their post office removed to Glendale. How the name of "Tropic" came to be adopted, for the district south of the south line of the Childs Tract (now Ninth street), how a new post office was secured for this neighborhood, and located in the store building on the site now occupied by the Tropic Mercantile Company's store, and Logan's Hall, and how, in 1888, the church building was moved from its original site, the site of the church building of the German Baptist Brethren at this time, in Tropic to Glendale, would serve no other purpose than to satisfy the curious concerning the feeling that has existed for years in this neighboring town towards Glendale, a matter to which Mr. Webster referred in his speech at Logan's Hall just before the incorporation election.

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIAL.

At the annual congregational meeting of the Tropic Presbyterian church, Wednesday night, the present board of trustees of the church were re-elected for the ensuing year; E. C. Richardson was re-elected a presiding elder; and by the unanimous voice of the congregation it was voted to be the sense of the meeting that Rev. C. Blanchard Hatch, stated supply, be called as permanent pastor. The various committee reports, which we have not the room for in detail, made it manifest that all the institutions of the church organization are in a most flourishing condition. The surprising attendance as well as the delightful success of the meeting is due to the Tropic Ladies' Aid Society, who, as a preliminary to the duties of the meeting, provided the attendance with a most bountiful supper. This society, which, by the way, is noted for its many good works, is composed of the young matrons of the community, who have learned by experience, no doubt, that the way to the hearts of their men folks in any cause they wish to see prosper is through their stomachs.

Rev. Hatch, of the Presbyterian church, announces the subject of his discourse next Sabbath morning will be "Dust." He has every body guessing what he can make out of as dry a matter as that.

Mr. Taft consents to Mr. Ballinger's departure in a blaze of indignant relief.